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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1875.

SECOND EDITION.

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

History of the Trouble—Conservative Position of the Administration—A Moderate and Able Document.

THE ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS.

Roll of Outrages—Nearly 4,000 Political Murders—A Terrible Array of Startling Facts.

The Responsibility of Bad Government Placed on Those Who Prevent the Execution of the Laws.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—The following is the full text of the President's message on the Louisiana troubles, which was sent to the Senate to-day:

To the Senate of the United States:

I have the honor to make the following answer to the Senate resolution of the 8th inst., asking for information as to any interference by any military officer of any part of the army of the United States with the organization or proceedings of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, or either branch thereof; and also inquiring in regard to the existence of armed organizations in that State, hostile to the government thereof, and intent on overthrowing such government by force.

To say that lawless men, turbulence and bloodshed have characterized the political affairs of that State since its organization under the reconstruction acts, is only to repeat what has become well known as part of its unhappy history, but it may be proper here to refer to the election of 1868, which gave Republican vote of the State, through fraud and violence, was reduced to a few thousands, and the bloody riots of 1866 and 1868, so above all the disorders there are not due to any recent cause, or to any late action of the Federal authorities.

Preparatory to the election of 1872, a shameful and undisguised conspiracy was formed to carry that election against the Republicans, without regard to law or right, and to that end the most glaring frauds and forgeries were committed in the returns, after many colored colored citizens had been denied registration and others deterred by fear from casting their ballots. When the time came for a final canvass of the votes, in view of the foregoing facts, William P. Kellogg, the Republican candidate for Governor, brought suit upon the equity side of the United States Circuit Court for Louisiana, against the returning officers, who had obtained possession of the returns of the election, representing that several thousand persons had been fraudulently deprived of the elective franchise on account of their color, and praying that steps might be taken to have their votes counted, and for general relief. To enable the Court to inquire as to the truth of these allegations, a temporary restraining order was issued against the defendant, which was at once wholly disregarded and treated with contempt by those to whom it was directed.

These proceedings have been widely denounced as an unwarrantable interference by the Federal judiciary with the election of State officers, but it is to be remembered that by the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the political equality of colored citizens is secured, and under the second section of that amendment, providing that Congress shall have power to enforce its provisions by appropriate legislation, an act was passed on the 31st of May, 1870, and amended in 1871, the object of which is to prevent the denial or abridgment of suffrage, to the citizen on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. That it has been held by all the Federal judges, before whom the question has arisen, including Justice Strong of the Supreme Court, that the protection afforded by this amendment and these acts extend to State as well as to other elections.

That it is the duty of the Federal Courts to enforce the provisions of the Constitution of the United States and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, is too clear for controversy. Section fifteen of said act authorizes and requires officers therein to prevent an evasion of the Fifteenth amendment, by the unlawful jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of the United States shall extend to all cases in law or equity arising under the provisions of said act and of the act in amendment thereof. Congress seems to have contemplated equitable, as well as legal proceedings, to prevent the denial of suffrage to colored citizens, and it may be safely asserted that a bill in equity, in the above named case does not present a case for the equitable interposition of the Court, that no such case is presented by the bill of the Court, that the courts of the United States have the right to interfere with State elections, so as to maintain political equality and rights therein, irrespective of race or color, is unquestionably a new doctrine to some as to be a startling idea, but it results as clearly from the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution and the acts that have been passed to enforce that amendment, as the abrogation of State laws unjustly discriminating from the Thirteenth amendment to the Constitution. The jurisdiction of the court in the case of Kellogg versus Warmoth and others, is clear. To my mind, it seems that some of the orders made by that Judge in the progress of the case of Antoine, were illegal; but while they are so held and considered, it is not to be forgotten that the manner in which the Court had been contemptuously defied, and they were made while wild scenes of anarchy were sweeping away all restraint of law and order.

Doubtless the Judge of this Court made grave mistakes, but this does not allow the Chancellor great latitude, not only in punishing those who condemn his orders and injunctions, but in preventing the consummation of the wrong which he has judicially forbidden. Whatever may be said or thought of these matters, it was only made known to me that the process of the United States Court was resisted, and a solicitude was expressed that the use of the army and navy when necessary to enforce judicial process arisen thereunder, I considered it my plain duty to see that such process was executed according to the judgment of the court.

Resulting from these proceedings, through various controversies and complications, a State administration was organized, with W. P. Kellogg as governor, which, in the discharge of my duty, under section four, article four of the Constitution, I have recognized as the government of the State. It has been bitterly and persistently alleged that Kellogg was not elected. Whether he was or not is not altogether certain, nor any more certain that his competitor, McEnery, was chosen. The election was a gigantic fraud, and there are no reliable returns of its result. Kellogg obtained possession of the office, and in my opinion has more right to it than his competitor. On the 20th of February, 1873, the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate made a report in which the Chairman says that they are satisfied by the testimony, that the manipulations of the election machinery by Warmoth and others was equivalent to 20,000 votes, and he adds that to recognize the McEnery government, would be recognizing a government based upon fraud, in defiance of the wishes and intentions of the voters of the State. Assuming the correctness of the statement in this report, it seems to have been generally accepted by the country, the great crime in Louisiana, about which so much has been done and said, is that one is holding the office of Governor who was cheated out of 20,000 votes, against another whose title to the office is undoubtedly based on fraud, and in defiance of the wishes and intentions of the voters of the State.

Misinformed and misjudging as to the nature and extent of this report, the supporters of McEnery proceeded to inaugurate him, and some parts of the State, the appointees of Governor Kellogg, and on the 15th of April, in an effort of that kind, a fearful massacre of citizens was committed at Colfax, which, in bloodthirstiness and barbarity, has been surpassed by any acts of savage warfare. To put the matter beyond controversy, I quote from the charge of Judge Woods, of the United States Circuit Court, to the jury in the case of the United States vs. Cruik-shank and others, in New Orleans, in March, 1874. Although in the case on trial, there are many facts not in controversy, I proceed to state some of the principal evidence and hearing of the counsel on both sides, and if I state as a conceded fact, any matter that is disputed, that is not considered as stating the origin of the difficulty, which grew out of an attempt of the Sheriff and the parish judge and sheriff, appointees of Kellogg, from office, and their attempted protection by colored persons, which led to some fighting, in which quite a number of negroes were killed. The negroe states the number of those who were killed were taken prisoners. Fifteen or sixteen of the blacks had lifted the beards and taken revolvers from the rear of the court house. They were all captured. About thirty-seven men were in the prisoners, but the number is not definitely fixed. They were kept under guard until dark, and then led out by twos and threes and shot. Most of them were shot to death; a few were wounded, not mortally, and, by pretending to be dead, were after wards, during the night, able to make their escape. Among them was the Levi Nelson named in the indictment. The dead bodies of the negroes killed in the affair were left un buried till Tuesday, April 15th, when they were buried by a Deputy Marshal and an officer of the militia from New Orleans. These persons found fifty-nine dead bodies. They showed pistol shot wounds in a large majority in the heart, and most of them in the back of the head. In addition to the dead found, some charred remains of dead bodies were discovered near the court house. Six dead bodies were found unburned, each with a shot in the heart, but one or two, who were shot in the breast. The only white men injured from the beginning of these troubles to the close were Hodnot and Harris. The court house and its contents were entirely consumed. There is no evidence that any one in the crowd of whites bore any lawful warrant for the arrest of any of the blacks. There is no evidence that either Nash or Cassebat, after the affair, ever demanded the office for which they had set up claim, but the Register continued to act as parish judge.

These are the facts in this case as I understand them to be established. To hold the people of Louisiana, generally responsible for these atrocities would not be fair, but it is a lamentable fact that insurmountable obstructions were thrown in the way of punishing these murderers, and the so-called Conservative papers of the State not only justified the massacre, but denounced as Federal tyranny and despotism the action of the United States officers to bring them to justice. Fierce denunciations rang through the country about office-holding and other election matters in Louisiana, while every one of the Colfax miscreants goes unwhipped of justice, and no way can be found in this boasted land of civilization and Christianity to punish the perpetrators of this bloody and monstrous crime.

Not unlike this was the massacre in August last. Several Northern young young men of capital and enterprise, had started the little and flourishing town of Coushatta, some of them were Republicans and office holders under Kellogg. They were, therefore, doomed to death, and six of them were seized and carried away from their homes and murdered in cold blood. No one has been punished, and the Conservative press of the State denounced all efforts to that end, and boldly justified the crime. Many murders of a like character have been committed, individual cases of which cannot here be detailed. For example, F. Crawford, Judge of the Parish, and District Attorney of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State, on their way to court, were shot to death, from their horses by men in ambush, on the 9th of October, 1874, and the wife of the former, in a communication to the Department of Justice, gives a piteous tale of the persecutions of her husband because he was a Union man, and the failure of efforts made to seize those who had committed a crime which to use her own language, "left two widows and nine orphans to mourn." To say that the murder of a negro or a White Republican is not considered a crime in Louisiana, would probably be unjust to a great part of the people; but it is true that a great number of such murders have been committed, and no one has been punished therefor, and, manifestly in addition to them, the spirit of hatred and violence is stronger than law.

Representations have been made to me that the presence of troops in Louisiana is unnecessary, and that there was no danger of a public disturbance if they were taken away. Consequently, early in last summer the troops were withdrawn from the State with the exception of a small garrison at the New Orleans Barracks. It was stated that a comparative state of quiet had supervened. Political excitement, as to Louisiana affairs, seemed to be dying out, but the November election was approaching and it was necessary for party purposes that the flame should be relighted. Accordingly, on the 14th of September, D. Penn, claiming he was elected Lieutenant Governor, in 1872, issued an inflammatory proclamation calling upon the militia of the State to arm, assemble and to drive away the usurpers, as he designated the officers of the State. The White Leagues, armed and ready for the conflict, promptly responded. On the same day the Governor of the State made a formal requisition in pursuance of the act of 1795, and section four, article four, of the Constitution, to aid in suppressing domestic violence. On that day I issued my proclamation commanding the insurgents to disperse within five days from the date thereof. But before the proclamation was published in New Orleans the organized and armed forces, organizing a usurping government, had taken forcible possession of the State House and temporarily subverted the government. Twenty or more people were killed, including a number of the police of the city. The streets of the city were stained with blood.

All that was desired in the way of excitement had been accomplished, and although steps were taken to prevent the intimidation of Republican voters at the election, the following is a specimen of the means used on the 14th of October. Eighty persons signed and published the following at Shreveport: "We, the undersigned, merchants of the city of Shreveport, in obedience to a request of the Shreveport Campaign Club, agree to use every endeavor to get our employees to vote the People's ticket at the coming election, and in the event of their refusal so to do, or in case they vote the Radical ticket, to refuse to employ them at the expiration of their present contracts." On the same day another large body of persons published in the same place a paper, in which they used the following language: "We, the undersigned, merchants of the city of Shreveport, alive to the great importance of securing a good and honest government in the State, do agree and pledge ourselves not to advance any supplies or money to any planters nor to any planter the coming year, who will give employment or rent lands to laborers who vote the Radical ticket in the coming election."

I have no information of the proceedings of the Returning Board for said election which may not be found in its report, which has been published. But it is a matter of public information that a great part of the time taken up in canvassing the votes was consumed by the arguments of lawyers, several of whom represented each party before the Board. I have no evidence that the proceedings of this Board were not in accordance with the law under which they acted. Whether in excluding from their second certain returns they were right or wrong, is a question that depends upon the evidence they had before them. But it is very clear that the law gives them the power, if they choose to exercise it, of deciding that votes, and *prima facie* the persons whom they return as elected are entitled to the offices for which they were candidates.

Respecting the alleged interference by the military with the organization of the Legislature of Louisiana, on the 4th instant, I have no knowledge or information which has not been received by me since that day from the public press. My first information was from the papers of the morning of the 5th inst., and I presume you know that any such thing was anticipated; and no orders nor suggestions were ever given on any military officer in that regard, upon that subject prior to the occurrence. I am well aware that any military interference by the officers or troops of the United States with the organization of a State Legislature, or with any of its proceedings, save in the last civil department of the Government, is repugnant to our ideas of government. I can conceive of no case not involving insurrection, where such interference by the authority of the General Government ought to be permitted, or can be justified. But there are circumstances connected with the late legislative imbroglio in Louisiana which seem to call for the military from any intentional wrong in that matter. Newspaper reports, the object of which in Louisiana to prevent domestic violence, and aid in its suppression, the revolution was apparently, though, I believe, not really, at an end. Indeed, and the cry of Federal usurpation and tyranny in Louisiana was heard with contempt by the country. Troops had been sent to the State under the requisition of the Governor. As other disturbances seemed imminent, more were ordered to report to the Governor, to be employed as might become necessary to enforce the laws of the State and repress the continued violence which seemed inevitable the moment Federal support should be withdrawn.

Prior to, and with a view to the late election in Louisiana, white men associated themselves together in armed bodies, called White Leagues, and at the same time threats were made in the Democratic journals of that State that the election should be carried against the Republicans at all hazards, which very naturally greatly alarmed the colored voters. By section eight of the act of February 28, 1871, it is made the duty of United States Marshals and their deputies, at polls where votes are cast for Representatives in Congress, to keep the peace and prevent any violation of the so-called enforcement acts and other offences against the laws of the United States. Upon a requisition of the Marshal of Louisiana, and in view of said armed organization and other intentions, circumstances, I caused detachments of troops to be stationed in various localities of the State, to aid him in the performance of his official duties, and aid in the enforcement of the State laws. The officers and troops of the United States may well be supposed that it was their duty to act when called upon by the Government for that purpose.

Each branch of a legislative assembly is the judge of the election and qualifications of its own members, but if a mob or a body of unauthorized persons seize and hold the legislative hall in a tumultuous and riotous manner, and so prevent any organization by those legally returned as elected, it might become the duty of the State Executive to interpose, if requested by a majority of the members elect, to suppress the disturbance, that the persons elected to organize the House. Any exercise of this power would be justifiable under extraordinary circumstances, and it would then be the duty of the Governor to call upon the constituency, or, if necessary, the military force of the State. But with reference to Louisiana it is to be borne in mind that any attempt by the Governor to use the police force of that State at this time would have undoubtedly precipitated a bloody conflict with the White League, as it did on the 14th of September. There is no doubt but the presence of the United States troops on this occasion prevented bloodshed and the loss of life. Both parties appear to have relied upon them as conservators of the public peace. The first call was made by the Democrats to remove the persons obnoxious to them from the legislative hall, and the second was from the Republicans to remove the persons who had been declared not to be elected. Pending this controversy, I was informed by the Governor of Louisiana that he was not able to control the action of the White Leagues, nor any other association using arms and violence to execute their unlawful purposes, can be permitted in any part of this country. Nor can I see with indifference Union men or Republicans ostracized, persecuted and murdered on account of their opinions, as they are in some localities.

I have heretofore urged the case of Louisiana upon the attention of Congress, and I cannot but think its inaction has been productive of great evil. To summarize: In September last an armed and organized body of men, in the support of candidates who had been put in nomination for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, at the November election in 1872, and who had been declared not elected by the Board of Canvassers, recognized by all the courts to which the question had been submitted, undertook to subvert and overthrow the state government that had been recognized by me, in accordance with previous precedents. The recognized Governor was driven from the State House, and but for his finding shelter in the United States Custom House, in the capital of the State of which he was Governor, it is scarcely to be doubted that he would have been killed. When in the State House, before he had been driven to the Custom House, a call was made in accordance with the fourth section, fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, for the aid of the General Government to suppress domestic violence. Under these circumstances, and in accordance with my sworn duties, my proclamation of the 15th of September, 1874, was issued.

This served to reinstate the Governor Kellogg to his position nominally, but it cannot be claimed that the insurgents have to this day surrendered to the State authorities the arms belonging to the State, or that they have in any sense disarmed. On the contrary, it is known that the same armed organizations which existed on the 14th of September, 1874, in opposition to the recognized State government, still retain their organization, equipments and commanders, and can be called out at any hour to resist the State government. Under these circumstances the same military force has been continued in Louisiana as was sent under the first call and under the same general instructions. I repeat, that the task assumed by the troops is not a pleasant one to them. They are an army not composed of lawyers capable of judging at a moment's notice as to the strictly legal steps in the maintenance of law and order, and that it was impossible to give specific instructions providing for all the possible contingencies that might arise. The troops were bound to act upon the judgment of the commanding officers, upon each state of circumstances that arose, or wait for instructions, which could only reach them after the offence or outrage had been committed which they were called on to prevent.

It should be recollected, too, that upon my recognition of the Kellogg government, I reported the fact with the grounds of recognition to Congress, and no act of that body to take action in the matter; otherwise, I should regard their silence as acquiescing in my course. No action has been taken by that body, and I have maintained the position marked out.

If error has been committed by the army in these matters, it has always been on the side of the preservation of good order, the maintenance of law, and the protection of life. Their bearing reflects credit on the soldiers, and it would be unjust to cast the blame rashly on the turbulent elements surrounding them.

I now earnestly ask that such action be taken by Congress as to leave no doubt as to the duty clear in dealing with the affairs of Louisiana, and to prevent the consummation of the wrong which he has judicially forbidden. Whatever may be said or thought of these matters, it was only made known to me that the process of the United States Court was resisted, and a solicitude was expressed that the use of the army and navy when necessary to enforce judicial process arisen thereunder, I considered it my plain duty to see that such process was executed according to the judgment of the court.

Resulting from these proceedings, through various controversies and complications, a State administration was organized, with W. P. Kellogg as governor, which, in the discharge of my duty, under section four, article four of the Constitution, I have recognized as the government of the State. It has been bitterly and persistently alleged that Kellogg was not elected. Whether he was or not is not altogether certain, nor any more certain that his competitor, McEnery, was chosen. The election was a gigantic fraud, and there are no reliable returns of its result. Kellogg obtained possession of the office, and in my opinion has more right to it than his competitor. On the 20th of February, 1873, the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate made a report in which the Chairman says that they are satisfied by the testimony, that the manipulations of the election machinery by Warmoth and others was equivalent to 20,000 votes, and he adds that to recognize the McEnery government, would be recognizing a government based upon fraud, in defiance of the wishes and intentions of the voters of the State. Assuming the correctness of the statement in this report, it seems to have been generally accepted by the country, the great crime in Louisiana, about which so much has been done and said, is that one is holding the office of Governor who was cheated out of 20,000 votes, against another whose title to the office is undoubtedly based on fraud, and in defiance of the wishes and intentions of the voters of the State.

Misinformed and misjudging as to the nature and extent of this report, the supporters of McEnery proceeded to inaugurate him, and some parts of the State, the appointees of Governor Kellogg, and on the 15th of April, in an effort of that kind, a fearful massacre of citizens was committed at Colfax, which, in bloodthirstiness and barbarity, has been surpassed by any acts of savage warfare. To put the matter beyond controversy, I quote from the charge of Judge Woods, of the United States Circuit Court, to the jury in the case of the United States vs. Cruik-shank and others, in New Orleans, in March, 1874. Although in the case on trial, there are many facts not in controversy, I proceed to state some of the principal evidence and hearing of the counsel on both sides, and if I state as a conceded fact, any matter that is disputed, that is not considered as stating the origin of the difficulty, which grew out of an attempt of the Sheriff and the parish judge and sheriff, appointees of Kellogg, from office, and their attempted protection by colored persons, which led to some fighting, in which quite a number of negroes were killed. The negroe states the number of those who were killed were taken prisoners. Fifteen or sixteen of the blacks had lifted the beards and taken revolvers from the rear of the court house. They were all captured. About thirty-seven men were in the prisoners, but the number is not definitely fixed. They were kept under guard until dark, and then led out by twos and threes and shot. Most of them were shot to death; a few were wounded, not mortally, and, by pretending to be dead, were after wards, during the night, able to make their escape. Among them was the Levi Nelson named in the indictment. The dead bodies of the negroes killed in the affair were left unburied till Tuesday, April 15th, when they were buried by a Deputy Marshal and an officer of the militia from New Orleans. These persons found fifty-nine dead bodies. They showed pistol shot wounds in a large majority in the heart, and most of them in the back of the head. In addition to the dead found, some charred remains of dead bodies were discovered near the court house. Six dead bodies were found unburned, each with a shot in the heart, but one or two, who were shot in the breast. The only white men injured from the beginning of these troubles to the close were Hodnot and Harris. The court house and its contents were entirely consumed. There is no evidence that any one in the crowd of whites bore any lawful warrant for the arrest of any of the blacks. There is no evidence that either Nash or Cassebat, after the affair, ever demanded the office for which they had set up claim, but the Register continued to act as parish judge.

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HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Ohio River Improvement Approved.

Vote for State Officers Counted in Joint Convention.

The Senatorial Fight.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 13, 1875.

SENATE.

The following bills were reported:

From the Finance Committee—To increase the officers of both Houses, and exempting coke companies from taxation.

From the Committee on Canals—For the formation of wharf companies.

The following bills were presented in place:

By Mr. Newmyer—Authorizing judges of Orphans' Courts to call in other judges to preside, when they are themselves unable to act.

By the same—Requiring recorders to keep indexes of deeds separate from indexes of mortgages.

Mr. Albright—Relative to days of grace on notes on holidays.

Mr. Chatham—Amending the corporation tax law so as to tax business and the franchises of corporations.

Mr. Rutan—Amending the act authorizing married women to sell or transfer State loans and corporation stocks, so as to extend the same to the loans of any State corporation.

Mr. Lowry, same—Exempting foreign insurance companies from the Insurance act of April, 1873.

Mr. Anderson, of Allegheny, offered a resolution declaring our Congressmen bound to vote for appropriations for the improvement of the Ohio river. Passed.

Mr. Anderson, of Crawford, presented a resolution in favor of the proposed Centennial Committee of thirteen. Passed.

Mr. Bechtel offered some strong tariff resolutions, which were read and ordered printed.

Mr. Newmyer presented resolutions sustaining the President's course with regard to Louisiana. Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

HOUSE.

Mr. Faunce presented a petition contesting the seat of Mr. Ringgold, member for the Nineteenth district, Philadelphia.

The portion of the Governor's message on Compulsory Education, was referred to the Committee on Education, when appointed.

The following bills were read in place:

By Mr. Cutler—The old Border Raid bill, appropriating $600,000 for the relief of certain counties.

Mr. Talley—Defining the manner of fixing the assessed value of property by assessors.

Mr. Foster—Regulating the assessment and collection of taxes.

Mr. Pershing—Regulating the terms of municipal officers, to avoid elections ten months in advance.

Mr. Rawlins—Further regulating practice in actions of ejectment in several counties of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Stotzer—For the protection of executors and administrators.

Mr. Parke presented a petition contesting the seat of Mr. Chrisman, of Harrisburg.

Mr. Graham's bill was referred to a special committee of seven, as follows: Messrs. Graham, Christy, Worthington, Huhn, Backus, Gunster and Hallenbach. The following is a copy of the bill:

AN ACT to prevent the postponement of municipal officers elected by the people.

Section 1. *Be it enacted*, by the Senate and Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that all municipal officers be elected on the third Tuesday of February next, and in each year thereafter; that the term of office would under existing laws expire at any other date than the first Monday of March, the incumbents of said offices shall continue in office from the date at which said term would otherwise expire, to and until the first Monday of March next ensuing the forming of the term of office, which shall begin on the first Monday of March, and shall continue for the period of the duration thereof by existing laws in each particular case, and the election of officers for offices which will be vacated on the first Monday of March shall be held on the third Tuesday of February next preceding thereto.

JOINT CONVENTION—THE SENATORIAL CANVASS.

The two Houses in joint convention today, counted the votes on State officers, and certified their election.

Messrs. Clymer and Buckalew are here and actively at work. There are no indications yet of any bolt. Mr. Wallace has issued a counterblast against Mr. Buckalew's circular relative to Wallace's eligibility.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 12, 1875.

The debate in the House, last night, upon the Louisiana resolutions introduced by the Democratic leaders, rather surprised those gentlemen and disappointed their expectations. They thought the Republicans would let the resolutions go through as a matter of course, without opposition. The result is only a fresh instance of the folly of reckoning without your host. The Republican members were only too glad of the opportunity to vindicate the right and duty of the Government to enforce the laws and to put down an attempt to usurp authority by force or fraud, and they made things rather too lively for the Democratic side of the House.

The discussion, as it progressed, brought out clearly the issue which is the present attention. In the first place, it showed that the Republican members of the House were wielded together as one man in support of the policy of the President in the South had developed all the patriotic ardor which characterized the outbreak in 1861. And in the second place, it showed that the speeches made by most as strong among the Democrats of 1874 as it was among those of 1861. The longer the discussion went on, the more bitter and pronounced were the rebel sentiments on the Democratic side, until, finally, the few wise men in the ranks saw that if the discussion went any further the party would be ruined, and then ensued the most ludicrous question, and so put an end to the dangerous debate. The only decisive effect flowing from this effort to manufacture party capital was that a number of the Democrats who voted for Democrats, that this kind of thing has been rendered possible by their mistaken action at the November election. There is not a Republican in Allegheny county, I know, who would not resent as a personal insult the proposition to censure and condemn the gallant Sheridan for standing by the right; yet that very thing has been done by Democratic members from each of them were so inconsiderate as to vote for.

An attempt to pass similar resolutions was made in the Senate, this morning, but it was met quietly and firmly, and the resolutions were referred without debate to the Committee on Federal Relations. When they come out again they will wear a very different shape.

The House did no business. It has no committees, and will have none until next week. In the Senate quite a number of bills were read in place. Among them was one to exempt coke companies from taxation, read by Mr. Rutan, and one by Mr. Wallace, supplementary to the act of 1874, relating to regulating partnership associations, allowing them to use the partnership name and seal in issuing bonds and signing bonds and mortgages. Mr. Rutan also read a bill fixing judicial salaries at $7,000 for Supreme Judges, $7,000 for Philadelphia Judges, $6,000 for those in Allegheny, and the other Judges $4,000. There is no probability that the bill will pass in that shape. The members from the country do not propose to be put upon in made between their Judges and those in Philadelphia and Allegheny. The same salary will have to be given to all or no bill will pass.

Mr. Rutan, after consultation with the Speaker of the House, introduced a joint resolution for an increase of four subordinate officers for each House. The provisions made in the two Houses have rendered it necessary to have more doorkeepers to keep shut the numerous doors about each building, and twenty more members become so cold, from doors being left open, as to be unendurable. It has been found next to impossible to keep the temper of either House warm, this cold weather, or free from injurious draughts. The Democrats in the House recognize the necessity for the additional officers, so that little opposition to them from that quarter is apprehended, but the proposed slight increase.

There are no new developements to-day, on the Senatorial question. My opinion is that there is not enough pluck in any of the Wallace men to make a fight, and that they will let it go by default. I wish I could think otherwise, but I can see nothing to justify it. Not a single vote is a single Democrat in either House bold enough to take an independent stand on the Senatorial question. If there is any number of Democrats who are without party ties, and to be constitutionally ineligible, let them give their consciences free play, and demonstrate their possession of them. I shall believe it when I see it, and not till then. SPECIAL.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

France.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S ESTATE.

PARIS, January 13.—The Assembly committee on the liquidation of the late Emperor's civil list, will report in favor of allowing his heirs eight hundred thousand francs, and Sister Eugenie one million francs. Their bearing reflects credit on the soldiers, and it would be unjust to cast the blame rashly on the turbulent elements surrounding them.

I now earnestly ask that such action be taken by Congress as to leave no doubt as to the duty clear in dealing with the affairs of Louisiana, and to prevent the consummation of the wrong which he has judicially forbidden. Whatever may be said or thought of these matters, it was only made known to me that the process of the United States Court was resisted, and a solicitude was expressed that the use of the army and navy when necessary to enforce judicial process arisen thereunder, I considered it my plain duty to see that such process was executed according to the judgment of the court.

Resulting from these proceedings, through various controversies and complications, a State administration was organized, with W. P. Kellogg as governor, which, in the discharge of my duty, under section four, article four of the Constitution, I have recognized as the government of the State. It has been bitterly and persistently alleged that Kellogg was not elected. Whether he was or not is not altogether certain, nor any more certain that his competitor, McEnery, was chosen. The election was a gigantic fraud, and there are no reliable returns of its result. Kellogg obtained possession of the office, and in my opinion has more right to it than his competitor. On the 20th of February, 1873, the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate made a report in which the Chairman says that they are satisfied by the testimony, that the manipulations of the election machinery by Warmoth and others was equivalent to 20,000 votes, and he adds that to recognize the McEnery government, would be recognizing a government based upon fraud, in defiance of the wishes and intentions of the voters of the State. Assuming the correctness of the statement in this report, it seems to have been generally accepted by the country, the great crime in Louisiana, about which so much has been done and said, is that one is holding the office of Governor who was cheated out of 20,000 votes, against another whose title to the office is undoubtedly based on fraud, and in defiance of the wishes and intentions of the voters of the State.

Misinformed and misjudging as to the nature and extent of this report, the supporters of McEnery proceeded to inaugurate him, and some parts of the State, the appointees of Governor Kellogg, and on the 15th of April, in an effort of that kind, a fearful massacre of citizens was committed at Colfax, which, in bloodthirstiness and barbarity, has been surpassed by any acts of savage warfare. To put the matter beyond controversy, I quote from the charge of Judge Woods, of the United States Circuit Court, to the jury in the case of the United States vs. Cruik-shank and others, in New Orleans, in March, 1874. Although in the case on trial, there are many facts not in controversy, I proceed to state some of the principal evidence and hearing of the counsel on both sides, and if I state as a conceded fact, any matter that is disputed, that is not considered as stating the origin of the difficulty, which grew out of an attempt of the Sheriff and the parish judge and sheriff, appointees of Kellogg, from office, and their attempted protection by colored persons, which led to some fighting, in which quite a number of negroes were killed. The negroe states the number of those who were killed were taken prisoners. Fifteen or sixteen of the blacks had lifted the beards and taken revolvers from the rear of the court house. They were all captured. About thirty-seven men were in the prisoners, but the number is not definitely fixed. They were kept under guard until dark, and then led out by twos and threes and shot. Most of them were shot to death; a few were wounded, not mortally, and, by pretending to be dead, were after wards, during the night, able to make their escape. Among them was the Levi Nelson named in the indictment. The dead bodies of the negroes killed in the affair were left unburied till Tuesday, April 15th, when they were buried by a Deputy Marshal and an officer of the militia from New Orleans. These persons found fifty-nine dead bodies. They showed pistol shot wounds in a large majority in the heart, and most of them in the back of the head. In addition to the dead found, some charred remains of dead bodies were discovered near the court house. Six dead bodies were found unburned, each with a shot in the heart, but one or two, who were shot in the breast. The only white men injured from the beginning of these troubles to the close were Hodnot and Harris. The court house and its contents were entirely consumed. There is no evidence that any one in the crowd of whites bore any lawful warrant for the arrest of any of the blacks. There is no evidence that either Nash or Cassebat, after the affair, ever demanded the office for which they had set up claim, but the Register continued to act as parish judge.

These are the facts in this case as I understand them to be established. To hold the people of Louisiana, generally responsible for these atrocities would not be fair, but it is a lamentable fact that insurmountable obstructions were thrown in the way of punishing these murderers, and the so-called Conservative papers of the State not only justified the massacre, but denounced as Federal tyranny and despotism the action of the United States officers to bring them to justice. Fierce denunciations rang through the country about office-holding and other election matters in Louisiana, while every one of the Colfax miscreants goes unwhipped of justice, and no way can be found in this boasted land of civilization and Christianity to punish the perpetrators of this bloody and monstrous crime.

Not unlike this was the massacre in August last. Several Northern young young men of capital and enterprise, had started the little and flourishing town of Coushatta, some of them were Republicans and office holders under Kellogg. They were, therefore, doomed to death, and six of them were seized and carried away from their homes and murdered in cold blood. No one has been punished, and the Conservative press of the State denounced all efforts to that end, and boldly justified the crime. Many murders of a like character have been committed, individual cases of which cannot here be detailed. For example, F. Crawford, Judge of the Parish, and District Attorney of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State, on their way to court, were shot to death, from their horses by men in ambush, on the 9th of October, 1874, and the wife of the former, in a communication to the Department of Justice, gives a piteous tale of the persecutions of the, tells a piteous tale of the persecutions of her husband because he was a Union man, and the failure of efforts made to seize those who had committed a crime which to use her own language, "left two widows and nine orphans to mourn."

XLIII. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

During the progress of the business of the morning hour, General Babcock appeared and delivered the message of the President on the Louisiana affair. Senator Pratt had the floor and was speaking on a bill called up by him, and the message was handed to the Vice President. When Senator Pratt concluded, the President's message was read.

When the reading of the message was concluded, on motion of Mr. CONKLING, it was ordered that the message and the accompanying documents be printed and lie on the table.

The consideration of Mr. SCHURZ'S resolution in regard to Louisiana being the unfinished business, was then resumed.

Mr. LOGAN said that he believed it was considered the duty of a sailor to stand by his ship in the midst of a great storm. The Senators on his side of the chamber had been told that a great storm of indignation was gathering in this land which would certainly wreck the Republican craft. The Republican party had been characterized as tyrannical, as oppressive, and the course of the party and Executive had been denounced, even by men who had received clemency from that party. What was the cause of all this? He might be mistaken, but he thought this was the beginning of the campaign of 1876. He proposed to discuss the questions which should be presented to the American people, truly and fairly, from an honest and legal standpoint. He argued that there was a gigantic fraud in Louisiana, and whether it was a government of right or not, was not the question. Could any Senator on this floor to-day stand up and say that the present government existed in Louisiana? Whether it was a government *de jure* or a government *de facto* was another question. It would not do for Senators to talk about the election of 1872. That had no more to do with the organization of the Legislature on the 4th instant than an election of one hundred years hence. The acts of the Conservatives in the Louisiana Legislature of the 4th instant were acts of treason against the State, for which they should have been punished. It had been said here that there was no intimidation in the South. He denied that such was a fact. On the night before the election in Louisiana was full, notices were posted upon the doors of white and colored Republicans, notifying them if they voted the Republican ticket their lives would be in danger. Passes for safe travel were given to colored men who voted the Democratic ticket to protect them against the White Leagues.

Mr. LOGAN read from one of these passes as follows: "New Orleans, November 28, 1874.—This is to certify that ——, a native born citizen of Louisiana, a member of the First ward Democratic club, and at the late election worked and voted for the Democratic candidates."

Mr. LOGAN also read from a Shreveport paper to the effect that the Democrats wanted no favors or concessions from Kellogg or Packard; that the Returning Board should not interfere. It needed no further turns as the votes were given on the day of election, they should forfeit their lives. There should be concert of action throughout the State, and such action should be prompt and emphatic.

Resuming his argument, he said that the Senator from Georgia (Gordon) was in his habit bringing in Georgia on occasions when intimidation was spoken of, to show that that State was peaceful. He (Logan) would speak on that point before the session closed. The Senator (Gordon) had yesterday asked where the judicial officers of

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now the solemn duty of the National Legislature to teach these lawless reactionists that we did not sacrifice half a million of men, and spend uncounted treasures, for the purpose of surrendering, or even compromising, a single jot or tittle of any one of the humane principles established by the war and now embodied in our political and civil system.

A WISE RESOLVE.

A probability exists that the puddlers of this city will shortly resume work upon the terms offered by employers at the period of the lock-out. We heartily congratulate all parties concerned. As we said, upon the inception of the strike, the present condition of the iron industry in this country is one of great depression, and a liberal spirit of conciliation and compromise on the part of employees, not less than of employers, is absolutely necessary. It is, besides, far more manly, as well as far more sensible, on the part of workingmen to accept the situation as it is, and by economy, thrift and industry make the best possible use of existing circumstances, than to pay for their "firmness" in the destitution and suffering of themselves and their families. In Troy, and at various other points, the iron-workers have accepted the reduction proposed by employers, and are now, in some cases, earning more money than before the strike, owing to an increase in the number of working hours. A similar beneficial result will undoubtedly, before long, be felt here. Moreover, with the revival of the iron trade, numerous auxiliary and tributary agencies of industrial activity will be set in motion, every one of which will contribute its quota to the general prosperity of the community, and hence to the individual welfare of all its members. The proposed resumption means comparative life and energy to many interests, and advantage to many thousands of people.

KING-MAKING AND CUBA.

It is reported, with some color of plausibility, that Don ALFONSO is indebted directly to REUTER'S telegraph and indirectly to President GRANT for his early restoration to the throne of his ancestors. The supporters of the young Prince in Madrid, though resolved to have him recalled, had determined to wait for the suppression of the Carlist rebellion before carrying their resolution into effect. The Spanish people, they were confident, did not desire Don CARLOS to rule over them, and they thought, that with reference to the fusion and harmony of parties under the reign of Don ALFONSO, a great point would be gained if Don ALFONSO could become King without being involved in an armed conflict with Don CARLOS. But if recalled before the conclusion of the Carlist war, the young King would of course be recognized as his chief antagonist, the head of the struggle on one side, and an object of bitter hostility to sincere Carlists. On the other hand, if the war should be continued and the Carlists should be defeated in the name of the Spanish Republic, then Don ALFONSO might be placed on the throne with a fair prospect of soon receiving the submission and homage of all royalists, even those most earnestly devoted to the cause of Don CARLOS. Only the principle of Legitimacy and no feelings of personal or partisan enmity would in that case interfere with so pleasing a result, so harmonious a settlement of the conflict. This view seems so reasonable that one cannot but wonder why it was at last disregarded and the policy suddenly adopted of declaring Don ALFONSO King in the midst of the Carlist struggle. There must have been some reason apparently good for so precipitate a change of plan, and if report be true, the reason was the tenor of a synopsis of a portion of President GRANT'S message distributed over Europe by the REUTER telegraph. In this dispatch the President was made to express very decided condemnation of the Spanish policy in Cuba, and to indicate something very like a purpose to intervene in favor of Cuban independence. Everywhere in Europe the dispatch made a profound impression, and the London *Times* took it as the subject of a leading article, in which it predicted the early recognition of Cuban independence by the American Government. The dispatch was all a mistake, with the origin of which we are not at present concerned. But Spanish statesmen as well as others were imposed upon, and regarding the dispatch as genuine, they felt the urgent necessity of taking at once some decisive step for the rescue of their precious colony, the ever "faithful isle." By proclaiming Don ALFONSO they knew that the Carlist movement would be much weakened by the withdrawal of Alfonsist sympathizers who preferred Don CARLOS to a republic, and that troops would be thus released from service at home for service in Cuba. No doubt, they also hoped that, in a war with the United States, with Cuba as its cause, monarchical Spain would find more European sympathy than republican Spain. These reasons, therefore, for the immediate restoration of ISABELLA'S son outweighed the consideration that by maintaining an armed struggle for the crown with Don CARLOS, Don ALFONSO would certainly prolong the existence and intensity the hostility of the Carlist faction.

The explanation may seem somewhat tedious and perhaps rather unsatisfactory in view of the well known character of Spanish partisanship, but let the speculation go for what it is worth. Spaniards are of one mind touching Cuba; without distinction of class or sect they all regard their personal and national honor as bound up in the retention of the island. The paroxysm of anxiety produced by the misinterpretation or misrepresentation of the President's message was of course allayed by better knowledge, but the new government evidently intends to make a desperate effort to end the Cuban rebellion. Nor is any change of method or spirit in prosecuting the war of subjugation indicated by the appointment of VALMASEDA as Captain General. He is a Spaniard of the ferocious breed in which all the bad and few of the good qualities of the *conquistadores* are still propagated. When holding the same office before he put an end to all divisions among the insurgents, rendering them harmonious and resolute in keeping up the struggle for independence, by the savage bitterness, the unrelenting cruelty with which he waged war upon them. Among the leaders of the Cuban republic, or *Cuba libre*, as it is called, wranglings and factions have been reported of late, but under the rule of VALMASEDA, in Havana, we may confidently expect "triumphant unison" in the rebel ranks. On accepting the office he is said to have stipulated for an additional force of twenty thousand men, to aid him in suppressing the revolt. In this new state of affairs, Americans will wait with considerable interest for news concerning Mr. CUSHING'S negotiations at Madrid, and for some intimation from the Washington Government concerning its attitude toward the policy of the royal government in Cuba.

THE developments in the Pacific steamship subsidy investigation have so far failed to trace any of the money spent by the steamship company to obtain the subsidy, to any one who was then a member of Congress, excepting SCHUMAKER, a Democratic Representative from Brooklyn. PARSONS and KING were not members of Congress when the subsidy passed. There is one CHITTENDEN mentioned among the recipients, but the CHITTENDEN now in Congress was elected to fill a vacancy, only last fall, on the Democratic ticket.

Among those who *did* get the money, however, we notice DONN PIATT, a "Corruption" shrieking Washington editor and newspaper correspondent; WILLIAM MORAN, editor of a Reform and anti-Corruption Sunday paper in Philadelphia; BERRETT, editor of the defunct Democratic Washington *Patriot*, and candidate for Clerk of the next House; MCFARLAND, the "Mac" of the Philadelphia *Press*, who has hounded every one obnoxious to him, with charges of being open to bribes; SHAW, of Newspaper Row, whose stock in trade has been to cast suspicion upon the integrity of public men, and A. W. RANDALL, a Democrat who served as Postmaster General under that prince of thieves, ANDY JOHNSON.

This is a sweet-scented list of honorable calumniators. RANDALL is dead; but all the rest are living, and everyone has been busily engaged for years in poisoning the public mind, through the press, with stories damaging to the reputation of all who did not fall in with their purposes. To read the fulminations of these newspaper Reformers, one would think them the very impersonation of honesty and integrity; yet all the while they were jingling in their pockets the corruptly earned money received from a corporation for aiding it in a raid upon the National Treasury. While denouncing others as corrupt, they were themselves the most corrupt creatures to be found in Washington. There is probably no fouler nest under Heaven than "Newspaper Row," in that city. Its occupants deal largely in simulated virtue, the better to cover up their own corrupt practices.

The late ANDY JOHNSON, in a moment when either sobriety or patriotism had the upper hand of him, laid it down as a maxim that a man who prated about the Constitution was to be spotted as a traitor, and shortly afterward became a blazing example of the truth of his axiom. So it may as truly be said of these Washington correspondents: if they prate about honesty and integrity, spot them; they have got bribes in their pockets. The Pacific Mail investigation has proved the truth of *that* axiom, also. We do not know how many there are of them; but probably enough, counting in the small fry not enumerated by ARBERT, to warrant them in enrolling them as the modern band of "Forty Thieves."

Well, after all, it will be a pity to lose the model disquisitions of DONN PIATT, MORAN, BERRETT, "MAC" and SHAW upon the terrible prevalence of corruption at Washington. They were very refreshing, when people thought they were genuine, but they will not now bear repeating. Anything of that kind, from that quarter, now, would sound as empty and ridiculous as Mayor WILTZ'S laments over military usurpations in New Orleans after having, himself, been the first to invite it. SATAN rebuking sin may safely claim these fellows as his bosom companions.

A LEIPZIG professor, an historian of some distinction, Herr HEINRICH WUTTKE, has lately published a brochure in which he makes or professes to make a terrible exposure of the venality of the German press, not only in Germany but in Austria. As specimens of his inculpations take two or three statements. Prof. WUTTKE says that the *Neue Freie Presse*, the greatest paper of Vienna, at first received 200,000 francs (£40,000) from Paris for advocating an Austrian-French alliance against Prussia. But the offer of a million *guilden* ($400,000) from Berlin banished all French sympathies from the editorial department, which in a single night became Bismarckian. In 1870 and 1871, Dr. PAUL WALDSTEIN, of Posen, acting for the Prussian government, bought up no less than four German journals in Pest, Hungary; in other words, the editors of the four journals were taken into Prussian pay. As we have said, let these stand as specimens; many more charges of the same kind are made by Professor WUTTKE, who goes so far as to assert that a man who contends only for the truth cannot be employed at the present day in any editorial staff, for honesty is Sanskrit to a journalist. Of course he means within the range of journalism which is the subject of his revelations, the journalism of Germany and Austria. The dishonesty alleged is not restricted to politics but, according to the Professor, is displayed in puffing various schemes for the making of money. Certainly, if WUTTKE is not an atrocious slanderer or else a simpleton, imposed upon by some person or power interested in disparaging the press; in other words, if his facts are not so many fictions, the journalistic profession in Germany and Austria is no whit more honorable or respectable than the profession of the highwayman or the blackleg. Removal of all restrictions, entire freedom of the press in those countries, would no doubt in due time elevate the character of the profession. And yet English freedom of the press has not prevented the greatest of journals, the London *Times*, from being most disgracefully compromised by its financial editor, Mrs SAMPSON. It was lately proved in a court of justice that SAMPSON has been in the habit for many years of taking presents of money in considerable sums, regular fees, from the managers of stock companies. This is the same mighty man who during our confederate war did all he could by his money articles in the *Times*, to disparage and destroy the financial credit of the United States. In consequence of the recent exposure, the *Times* has thrown Mr. SAMPSON over, repudiating with apparent success all responsibility for his misdeeds. But no more temporizing.

PERSONAL.

Governor Bradley, of Nevada, has been stricken with paralysis.

General H. H. Sibley, of Minnesota, on Saturday tendered his resignation as a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

The present King of Spain bears the title of Alfonso XII. The King who reigned as Alfonso III. was known as the Avenger, and his kingly power was exercised from 1324 till his death, in 1350. So that it was just 525 years between the Alfonsos.

The President of the Baltimore City College states that a sufficient sum has been raised through the agency of the public school teachers of Baltimore, the ladies of the female high schools, and Mr. George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, formerly a Baltimorean, to erect a monument to the memory of the poet Edgar A. Poe, whose remains are buried in Westminster churchyard in Baltimore.

The Cardinal Vicar of Rome, by order of the Pope, gives notice in a formal manifesto that all good Romans, if they will come up to their duties as true children of common Mother Church, will be allowed for the whole of the year 1875, on Fridays and Saturdays, as during the rest of the week, to use dishes seasoned with grease and pork-fat. Only monks and nuns, under special vows of abstinence, are excepted.

Herp is a charming little story from Rome. A poor little girl, who goes to the public schools, wrote, "*unbeknownst*" to any one, to the Princess Margaret, wife of the son of Victor Emanuel, and begged to have a doll. She said she had never had one "*in all her life*"—her poor little life! The Princess inquired about the child, and sent her chief lady of the Court, with a large beautiful doll and other more useful gifts to the little girl.

The Madison (Ind.) *Courier* says that a lady of that city has in her possession a copy of the New Testament and Psalms printed in Holland in 1637. The most interesting feature of the book is the family record on the blank leaves. The first is in this shape: "Jane Dewitt, her Psalm Buech, 1747. Another is "Margaret Dewitt, her hand, April the 26th, 1777." The Jane Dewitt, whose name appears above, was the grandmother of the politician and United States Senator, Dewitt Clinton, of New York. The book has been in the family for seven generations.

There is a touch of sad romance in the conclusion of a recent Brooklyn scandal, in which Mr. Thos. W. Field sued Mr. Kinsella, ex-Congressman and editor of the *Brooklyn Eagle*, for the seduction of the plaintiff's wife. The referee to whom the case was submitted decided that the defendant should pay the plaintiff $15,000, and the latter has converted the sum into a trust fund, the interest to go to the divorced Mrs. Field during her life, the consideration of his former love and affection for her, and after her death the whole to be devoted to some public charity, and to be known forever as the Kinsella fund.

WE HAVE received from the publishers, Hurd & Houghton, New York, the "United States Official Postal Guide," for the present quarter—being the second number issued. To all having any considerable dealings with the postal authorities this publication will prove most valuable. It contains an alphabetical list of postoffices in the United States, with county, State and salary; money-order offices, domestic and international; chief regulations of the Postoffice Department; foreign and domestic postal tables; schedules of the arrival and departure of foreign mail steamers, with much other valuable information. It has the official sanction of Postmaster General Jewell. The price is fifty cents per number, or $1 50 per year, and may be had by addressing the publishers.

Not so bad. Three new cotton mills have gone into operation at Lowell, Massachusetts. Since January first, 1874, the number of looms has increased 1,629, the whole number being now 16,818, and the number of spindles has increased 22,440, the whole number being 700,961.

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.

A Scene in the Louisiana Legislature.

[From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

SPEAKER WILTZ.—"So far, so good. I have knocked down the Clerk, seized the chair, declared myself elected Speaker, and sworn in enough Democrats to give us the majority. What had we better do next?"

CHORUS OF DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS.—"Call in the Federal troops to prevent the Republicans from grabbing the House again and robbing us of our hard-earned victory."

SPEAKER WILTZ.—"Sergeant-at-Arms, request General de Trobriand to come here with some troops to protect us."

(*Enter General de Trobriand with soldiers.*)

SPEAKER WILTZ.—"The Democratic members of this House ask your protection. They depend upon the gallant soldiers of the nation to secure them from outrage."

CHORUS OF DEMOCRATS.—"Hurrah for the Federal troops! General, if you and your brave men will stand by us we are safe. We demand the assistance of the military arm of the government."

SPEAKER WILTZ.—"General, will you please have the hall and the lobby cleared of intruders?"

(*The troops comply with this request and withdraw. Meanwhile the Governor demands that the military shall also eject the Democrats sworn in as members by Wiltz. General de Trobriand appears in the hall a second time and states his mission.*)

SPEAKER WILTZ.—"I protest against this monstrous invasion of the sovereignty of Louisiana by a horde of brutal soldiery. I protest against the presence of these myrmidons of a fiendish despotism in this hall. I appeal to the American people against this wicked assault upon our liberties by the hireling cohorts of the Presidential assassin."

CHORUS OF DEMOCRATS.—"We all protest. The pollution of this sacred place by the presence of the minions of a military tyrant is the greatest crime ever committed against freedom and popular government."

SPEAKER WILTZ.—"Let us withdraw. We might as well, anyhow, because we are now in the minority since my four Democrats were torn away by the despot's satraps."

(*They withdraw, and the next day the refrain of the chorus is taken up by the Democracy of the nation and is howled out right vigorously.*)

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

He who is not with the cause of human freedom is against it.

It is said that only men with brains can raise mustaches. Timely Topics is smooth-faced.

It is estimated that $8,000,000 was lost during the year 1874 in the publication business.

The present tone of the Democratic press of the North and the South is almost an exact echo of that of 1860.

The Rochester *Democrat* is a famous musical journal. Every issue contains a number of Gregorian chants.

The English Catholics are earnestly and quietly pushing their missions among the negroes of the Southern States.

Emerson says that poetry teaches the enormous force of a few words. The editor of the *Post* is not exactly a poet.

It is estimated that California paid, during 1874, some $25,000,000 in interest and dividends of one kind and another.

New York proposes to establish a General American Exchange for facilitating exchange, storage and the transfer of merchandise.

The Mexican Congress has offered a reward of $20,000 to the first mine which shall have produced five hundred flasks of quicksilver.

The venerable William Cullen Bryant is a sweet and gracious poet; but, politically speaking, he was always rather a weak-backed brother.

Sheep in Australia and Tasmania have increased within the last six years from 38,886,098 to 45,786,270, and cattle from 3,574,133 to 5,123,458.

March of polite hypocrisy. The letters of Lord Chesterfield have been translated into Guzerathi by a Parsee lady, and published at Bombay.

Last December, 3,212 emigrants arrived at New York, while in December, 1873, the number was 5,239, showing a decrease in one month alone of 2,027.

At the beginning of the next century Pennsylvania will not only be the Keystone of the Federal arch, but also the Empire State of the Union.

Pitiful. The "journal founded by Horace Greeley" now crawls on its knees to kiss the hand of the men who sought to take the life of the Union.

The corn crop of the United States for 1874 is reported at slightly more than 800,000,000 bushels. This is a reduction of 120,000,000 from the crop of 1873.

A lady has just been appointed by the English Registrar-General to the office of Deputy Registrar, the first case of the kind in the history of the department.

It is estimated that the aggregate number of Northerners visiting Florida this season will reach 40,000, or something rather in excess of the total for last year.

The entire extent of new railroad built in this country in 1874 was 1,923 miles, against 3,883 in 1873 and 7,340 in 1872, the largest amount ever built in one year.

New York city was the last place in America to desert George III., the last place which hauled down the British flag, and its toryism has clung to it ever since.

One important result of the many costly improvements made by the leading railway companies within the past two years is that broken rails are now comparatively rare.

A cotton mill is to be constructed at Janesville, Wis., with 200 looms and a large force. A large shoe factory at North Adams, Mass., is to be removed to the same place.

Noiseless usefulness. A Connecticut village has one teacher who has been at the same school for thirty-one years, and another who has occupied his post for forty-nine years.

United States troops were, the other day, employed to help to put down a rebellion in the Nebraska penitentiary. Now let the Democrats boohoo about "military usurpation" again.

There has lately been a reduction of fifty cents a ton in the price of bituminous coal in Chicago, which is equivalent to a saving of several hundred thousand dollars a year to that city.

The Mayor of Providence, R. I., officially declares that, under the new prohibitory law, there are more places where liquor is sold than ever before, and that rowdyism is on the increase.

Five thousand gallons of American coal oil have just been seized in Canada, under orders from the Inland Revenue Department of the Dominion that it be "banished from the country."

The Atlantic cotton mills of Lawrence, Mass., which have been running four days in a week, started up on full time on Monday. They give employment to nearly two thousand operatives.

It is suspected that one of the main causes of the grasshopper plague is the wholesale killing of grouse, prairie chicken, wild turkey, and other grasshopper-destroyers in the prairie States.

Great progress has recently been made in this country in steel manufacture. There is now practically no choice between the steel rails made in Europe and the Eastern States and at our own mills.

The "pool," just dissolved, formed by the New England cotton manufacturers for the lessening of production, embraced 134 mills and 2,000,000 spindles. It was in existence for only about two months.

The story that Mr. W. W. Corcoran made five hundred thousand dollars by speculation on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is emphatically denied by him. He says he has never owned a dollar of the stock.

Bishop Sweeney, the Catholic prelate of St. John, N. B., resisted the payment of his school tax. The consequence was that some of the episcopal property was seized and sold at auction to satisfy the tax of $217 10.

Another monster lake-carrier is in process of construction at Cleveland. Her dimensions are: Keel two hundred and six feet, beam forty-three feet, hold sixteen feet, length over all, two hundred and seventy-five feet.

Quite natural. A Democratic justice of the peace in Connecticut recently refused to entertain a point made by an attorney, on the ground that it was not justified by the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention.

Some days the waters of the Seine at Paris are perceptibly colored, owing to the mixture of condemned claret. If all the bad whisky at Cincinnati were poured into the Ohio, the river would become copper-colored.

They don't believe in spiritual intercourse, in Ireland. A man there has just been tried for "violation of a sepulchre," because he poured half a glass of gin on a comrade's grave, having previously swallowed the other half.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Assets January 1, 1875 - $778,254 56.

CHARTERED IN 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of SIX Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

Allegheny Commercial School,

In Girard Bank Building, Allegheny.

W. W. McCLELLAND, Principal,

And Teacher of Penmanship.

PROF. S. D. EVERHART, of the Pittsburgh High School, Teacher of BOOKKEEPING and COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS.

EVENING CLASSES, 7 TO 9 P. M.
AFTERNOON CLASSES, 2 TO 4 P. M.
TEACHERS' CLASS 10 to 12 A. M. SATURDAYS.

Persons desiring to fit themselves for Teachers can obtain a thorough knowledge of Plain and Ornamental Penmanship. trhs

Pennsylvania Military Academy,

CHESTER, PENNA.

Opens January 6th.

Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For Circulars apply to CHAS. H. PAULSON, Esq., Pittsburgh, Pa., or to
COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, December 31, 1874.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,070,624 97
Overdrafts		6,272 21
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation		269,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure Deposits		50,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	$116,133 25	
Due from other National Banks	22,362 11	
Due from other Banks and Bankers	1,979 88	
		140,375 24
Checks and other Cash Items	$ 3,399 18	
Exchanges for Clearing House	44,992 45	
Bills of other National Banks	11,964 00	
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	2,028 61	
Legal Tender Notes	180,500 00	
		351,884 25
U. S. Certificates of Deposit for Legal Tenders		17,500 00
Total		$1,923,736 77

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 400,000 00
Surplus Fund	100,000 00
Other Undivided Profits	39,000 00
National Bank Notes Outstanding	336,000 00
Individual Deposits	$905,929 65
Demand Certificates of Deposit	20,812 85
Cashier's Checks Outstanding	16,312 51
U. S. Deposits	45,000 00
Due to other National Banks	222,672 06
Due to State Banks and Bankers	155,028 70
	$1,065,736 77
	$1,923,736 77

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS:

I, CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of January, 1875.

WM. F. ROBB, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
WM. H. BROWN,
OLIVER P. SCAIFE,
SAML. B. MCELROY, } Directors.

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT

OF THE

German American Insurance Co.,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

OF PITTSBURGH,

For the Year Ending December 31st, 1874.

Capital Stock	$100,000 00
Authorized Capital	300,000 00

Assets.

Bonds and Mortgages, first liens on Real Estate in Allegheny county, worth $84,000	$49,750 00	
Interest Accrued thereon	997 00	
United States 5-20 Bonds	5,000 00	
Bank Stocks (market value)	2,502 50	
Cash in Bank and Office	7,847 25	
Premium in course of Collection	6,562 28	
Premium in Hands of Agents	2,016 54	
Office Furniture and Maps	1,000 00	
Stock Due Bills	50,000 00	
	$126,702 80	

Receipts.

Premiums	$38,006 51	
Interest	5,279 27	
Balance January 1st, 1874	10,388 47	
	$ 43,674 65	

Disbursements.

Losses Paid	$ 6,323 29	
Return Premium and Re-insurance	3,123 22	
Commission	1,422 75	
Salaries, Rent, Taxes and all other Expenses	5,300 00	
	$ 16,971 76	
Balance above Capital	$ 26,702 80	
Capital Stock	100,000 00	
	$126,702 80	
Loss Unpaid	1,228 12	

ROB. ABEL, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

The Limited Partnership heretofore existing between JAMES B. HAINES and FREDERICK G. SHEIBLER, as General Partners, and DAVID MCCANDLESS, Special Partner, under the firm name of HAINES & SHEIBLER, was dissolved by limitation on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1874.

JAMES B. HAINES,
FREDERICK G. SHEIBLER,
General Partners.
DAVID MCCANDLESS,
Special Partner.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

The subscribers have this day formed a Limited Partnership, according to law, under the firm name of

HAINES & SHEIBLER,

Upon the following terms and conditions:

FIRST. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is that of buying and selling all kinds of Goods, Wares and Commodities belonging to the Wholesale Dry Goods Business.

SECOND. The names of the General Partners are JAMES B. HAINES, residing in Allegheny city, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and FREDERICK G. SHEIBLER, residing in the city of Pittsburgh, in said county, and the name of the Special Partner is DAVID MCCANDLESS, residing in Allegheny city in said county.

THIRD. The amount of capital contributed by the Special Partner, DAVID MCCANDLESS, is Fifty Thousand ($50,000) Dollars in cash.

FOURTH. The Partnership is to commence forthwith, and is to terminate on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1877.

JAMES B. HAINES,
FREDERICK G. SHEIBLER,
General Partners.
DAVID MCCANDLESS,
Special Partner.

MILLINERY, STRAW GOODS, &C.

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS!

THE PLACE TO BUY

Ladies', Misses' and Children's

Trimmed or Untrimmed Hats,

Ribbons, Flowers, Laces,

EMBROIDERIES, FEATHERS,

OR ANY OTHER

MILLINERY GOODS,

IS AT

R. H. PALMER'S,

105 MARKET STREET.

LEGAL.

NOTICE.

Whereas, Letters Testamentary to the Estate of JOHN WATT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the Estate of the said decedent will make the same known without delay to

LAVINIA W. WATT, or
W. C. AUGHINBAUGH,
Executors,
No. 87 Diamond street.

Pittsburgh, October 30, 1874.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Pittsburgh, January 13, 1875.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT on the 11th day of January, A. D., 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALBERT L. KERN, of Karns City, in the county of Butler and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupts, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. That a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 75 Church Avenue, Allegheny City, Pa., before NOAH W. SHAFER, Esq., Register, on the 26TH DAY OF JANUARY, A. D., 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M.

U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.

NO PATENT—NO PAY.

Send for a Circular.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING OUT

TO QUIT THE

RETAIL DRY GOODS BUSINESS.

A. D. M'Kee

NOW OFFERS HIS

ENTIRE STOCK IN RETAIL

At Greatly Reduced Prices,

TO CLOSE OUT THE STOCK,

AT

No. 59 Market St.

Must be sold out BEFORE JANUARY 1st.

GREAT Closing Out SALE!

$125,000

WORTH OF

Dry Goods

Marked Down to Close Out!

James Caldwell & Co.

Have Marked Down the Prices of their Large Stock of Dry Goods with a view to Close Out, preparatory to Removing to their New Store in the Fall.

Buyers in want of Goods will find this a rare opportunity to purchase Choice Goods, at Low Prices, as many Goods will be sold

REGARDLESS OF COST.

The Stock is now Complete in Every Department.

To Secure Choice Seasonable Goods it will be necessary to call early.

A choice lot of Pure Silk Warp Hernanis reduced from $1 25 to $1 00 per yard.

Black French Silks, from $1 50 to $1 25 per yard.

Black Alpacas, from 50c to 37 1-2c per yard.

Chintzes, from 31c to 20c per yard.

Fancy Dress Goods, from 25c to 15c per yard.

James Caldwell & Co.,

118 and 120

Federal St., Allegheny.

CARPETS.

Buyers' Opportunity!

We are offering especial Bargains in those CARPETS that it will be impossible for us to duplicate in making up our Spring Stock.

It will inure greatly to the advantage of all who can anticipate their Spring wants to purchase now, as these Goods are selling away below prices that will rule for same grades when the season opens.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & COMPANY,

23 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS!

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT!

Elegant Designs!

LOWEST PRICES,

All Grades.

BOYARD, ROSE & CO.,

NEW NO. 29 FIFTH AVE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.

GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.

Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.

Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE, LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.

PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.

Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

HOLIDAY JEWELRY.

GOODS FOR THE

HOLIDAYS!

NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK

OF

Watches, Chains, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Bronzes, &c

To be Closed Out by January 1st.

Unprecedented Bargains Offered

BY

George Crawford & Co.

82 FIFTH AVENUE.

They having RESTOCKED WITH NEW GOODS since their Clearance Sale in September, now offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS to parties buying HOLIDAY GOODS.

Go early and get choice of Stock.

T. P. BEDILION,

75 SMITHFIELD STREET.

NEW JEWELRY FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

CONSISTING OF

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Watches, Cameo and Gold Jewelry, Chains, Rings, Fine Clocks, Bronzes, &c., AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

LUMBER &C.

J. H. MORRISON,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF

SAWED LUMBER,

BOXES, FLOORING, RAILINGS, LATHS, NAIL KEGS, &c.

OFFICE AND WORKS:

No. 386 River Avenue,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

DRY GOODS.

EXTRA IN DRY GOODS AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

Federal Street,

Allegheny, Pa.

Ladies' Made-Up Suits.

A large lot made up in the Latest and Most Fashionable Styles, of Desirable Materials, offered at Exceedingly Low Prices, many at less than value of materials.

Ladies' Jackets, Sacques, &c.,

Including some of the Finest and Choicest Garments will be sold at prices far below their value.

Ladies' and Children's Furs!

We will offer our customers a Large and Elegant Assortment of Furs, of all desirable kinds, at extraordinary low prices, to secure their rapid sale.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

UNSURPASSED BARGAINS.

At 12½c, New Dark Striped Dress Goods, opened to-day.

At 15c, Good Styles of Dark Delaines and Tycoon Repps, best quality.

At 25c, All-wool figured Cashmeres, worth 36c.

At 33c, Very Desirable Dark Dress Goods.

At 37½c, Black Empress Cloth, worth 62½c.

Extra Bargains in Black Alpacas, all qualities.

Special Bargains in Black Cashmeres.

New Bargains To-Day in Shawls!

At $1 00, Heavy Dark Woolen Shawls, largest size, well worth $2 50.

At 25c, Plaid Woolen Shoulder Shawls, usually sold at 50c.

WHOLESALE JOS. HORNE & CO., MARKET STREET.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

Cotton Dry Goods, BLACK A

AT THE LOWEST

NOW OPENING,

Hamburg Embroideries, Flounci

At Botto

FULL LINES NOTIO

WHOLES

INSURANCE.

Liverpool and London and Globe

INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

Total Assets (gold)	$22,944,922
Invested in the United States, over	3,000,000
Total Losses paid since organization	50,000,000

Of which over $20,000,000 has been paid in the country. Policies issued and Losses paid by

B. EDWARDS & SON, Agents,

83 WOOD STREET.

South Side Fire Insurance Co.

CAPITAL, $100,000.

Office, 2633 CARSON ST., Pittsburgh.

R. B. BROWN, President.
H. LAFFERTY, Vice Presid
JOSEPH JAGEMAN, Secretary.
J. G. FLEISHMAN, Treasurer,
A. J. RAPP, General Agent.

DIRECTORS.

R. B. Brown,	George Geyer,
J. G. Fleishman,	Joseph Keeling,
H. Lafferty,	Joseph Mayheier,
John Nusser,	Jno. Nusser,
A. Rapp,	R. Rouiden,
F. Schaible,	John Young,
	G. A. Mundorff.

People's Insurance Company

OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, No. 100 FOURTH AVENUE, (English Buildings.)

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freights at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

James Herdman,	Samuel P. Shriver,
Wm. Yankirk,	Captain J. L. Rhodes,
John Wm.	Charles Arbuckle,
John E. Parke,	C. B. Shea,
Harold M. Brad,	John Parnell,
Samuel McClurkin,	O. P. Scaife.

JAMES HERDMAN, President.
WM. YANKIRK, Vice President.
WM. P. GARDNER, Secretary.

Manufacturers and Merchants INSURANCE COMPANY,

87 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

CAPITAL, $250,000

ASSETS, $271,679 07. JANUARY 1, 1876.

JAS. J. BENNETT, President.
JOHN W. CHALFANT, Vice President.
JAS. M. KENNEY, Secretary.
AUGUST AMMON, General Agent.

DIRECTORS.

James J. Bennett,	John Wilson,
A. E. W. Painter,	Henry A. Weaver,
John W. Chalfant,	W. A. Reed,
Robert Lea,	Joseph Walton,
L. C. Ewing,	C. W. Batcheler,
William Walker,	S. F. Von Bonhorst,
	Mark W. Watson.

Western Insurance Company

OF PITTSBURGH.

INCORPORATED APRIL, 1843.

CAPITAL - $225,000

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID.

Office—First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and

MANUFACTURERS.

Bailey, Farrell & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BEST BRAND

X BABBIT

BABBIT METAL.

We call especial attention to our brand of BABBIT METAL, which is superior in many respect to any other Babbit in the market, owing to the popular manner of mixing the metal: its smooth, cool and durable qualities are unequaled. The shape in which it is put up specially adapts it to

HARDWARE JOBBING TRADE.

No. 167 Smithfield Street.

GEO. W. STEVENSON.....WM. L. STEVENSON

GEO. W. STEVENSON & BRO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware

Cook, Parlor and Heating Stoves,

PLAIN AND FANCY GRATES, &c.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

131 Federal St., Allegheny City, Pa.

GOODS DELIVERED.

MANUFACTURERS.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.

A. GARRISON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHILLED AND SAND ROLLS,

Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.

ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,

ROTARY SQUEEZERS,

Haskins' Patent Double Spiral Pinions and Rolling Mill Castings,

Of Every Description.

Office and Warehouse, 23 WOOD STREET, corner Second avenue.

Totten&Co

FULTON FOUNDRY,

Cor. Twenty-Fourth and Railroad Sts.

TWELFTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,

Blast Furnace Engines,

PLAIN AND GROOVED

CHILLED ROLLS,

SHEARS AND PUNCHES,

NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns,

Ore Pulverizers

Of Improved Construction.

Mills for Grinding Brick Clay.

Castings Made Out of Gun Iron when ordered. ROLLS TURNED.

Phoenix Roll Works.

JAMES B. YOUNG & CO.,

Patent Semi-Steel, and Cast Iron

Chill Rolls

SAND ROLLS AND PINIONS,

Hookin' Patent Double Spiral Pinions

Cut and Finished to Order, at Lowest Current Rates.

41st, 42d and Valley R. R., Pittsburgh.

CARNEGIE, KLOMAN & CO.

UNION IRON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BRIDGE IRON, PATENT SOLID ROLLED WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,

GIRDERS, CHANNEL IRON, ANGLES, PLATES, AXLES, POST IRON, T AND BAND IRON, MERCHANT BARS,

Special attention given to unusual shapes and sizes,

GENERAL OFFICE AND WORKS, THIRTY-THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

EASTERN OFFICE, 37 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Lithographs of Sections and Books of detailed information, giving calculations of strains, &c., furnished on application.

INDUSTRIAL MACHINE WORKS.

HUGH M. BOLE, Proprietor.

Manufactures STEAM ENGINES of all classes and GENERAL MACHINE WORK. Also, CASTINGS made to order, of all kinds.

Repairing promptly done and well done.

Shop—Corner Point alley and Duquesne Way.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Iron City and Siberian Iron Works.

ROGERS & BURCHFIELD,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sheet Iron

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Office and Warehouse, No. 208 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ALEX. NIMICK, President. SAML. H. JACOBUS, General Manager and Treasurer.

Jacobus & Nimick Manuf'g Co.,

PROPRIETORS OF

PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS,

Formerly J. K. Moorhead & Co., founded A. D. 1833.

PITTSBURGH VARIETY WORKS,

Formerly Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Co., founded A. D., 1833. Manufacturers of the well-known J. & N. and Novelty Brands of Locks and Latches, Fairbanks' Patent Platform and Counter Scales, Tea and Coffee Mills, Sad Irons and Domestic Hardware generally.

Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.,

General Founders.

HOUSE FRONTS A SPECIALTY.

Corner Liberty and Twenty-third Sts.

PENNSYLVANIA IRON WORKS.

Everson, Macrum & Co.,

Manufacturers of all Descriptions of

Sheet, Bar, Band and Small Iron.

Office and Works, Second Avenue,

Immediately above Upper Monongahela Bridge, PITTSBURGH.

57 Special attention given to FINE SHEET.

JOHN FITZIMMONS,

South Side Brass Works.

ALL KINDS OF

Brass Castings Made to Order.

Prompt attention given to filling Orders for Finished Brass Goods and Anti-Friction Metal. Address No. 38 CARSON STREET, SOUTH SIDE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ANCHOR NAIL and TACK WORKS

Chess, Smyth & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Nails, Tacks, Brads, &c.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

112 Water Street and 146 First Avenue, PITTSBURGH, PA.

W. J. HAMMOND,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

SCRAP IRON, METAL AND STEEL

Also, Rolling Mills and Forges supplied with IRON TO ORDER or FAGGOTS, as I have Two (2) Sets of Rolling Mill Shears constantly running, cutting Iron for forging and other purposes.

OFFICE AND YARDS,

Cor. Eleventh St. and Duquesne Way, PITTSBURGH.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

McKeesport Iron Works,

W. D. WOOD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Planished, Common, Charcoal and Juniata Sheet Iron.

Office—111 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mills & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Youghiogheny Cement,

LIME AND PLASTER,

No. 255 LIBERTY STREET.

STEAM BOILERS, &C.

ECLIPSE

SAFETY STEAM

BOILERS!

Stationary, Portable and Marine

5 to 1000 Horse Power.

The advantages over other Boilers secured by the Eclipse are:

First—Safety from risk of destructive explosion.

Second—Economy in Space and Fuel.

Third—Inability of Material.

Fourth—Convenience of access to every part.

Fifth—Simplicity of Furnace, Connections and Form of Contraction.

Sixth—Ecity for Cleaning.

Seventh—Freedom from Expansion, Strains and Leaks.

Eighth—Active circulation attained by its < tubes and large returns.

Eclipse Sectional Generators are adapted to heavy or light service, high or low pressure, or steady and unsteady duty.

The Castings are made of Semi-Steel; the Tubes are lap-welded, the double incline of which causes a rapid and perfect circulation of water for removing sediment and a perfect arrangement for expansion and contraction. The special Form allows the Boiler to be increased, diminished or divided without danger to parts, and the improved Lock-Nut does away with caulking, packing or gaskets.

ECLIPSE STEAM

MANUFACTURING CO.,

SHARPSBURG, PA.,

AND

87 Wod Street, Pittsburgh.

Illustrated circulars and Estimates furnished.

O'HARA BOILER WORKS,

N. SNIDER & CO.,

Manufacturers of

STEAM BOILERS OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SAFETY VALVES, GASOMETERS, SETTLING TANSPERIONS, SMOKE STACKS, CHIMNEYS, FRIEHN FIRE BEDS, &c.,

Cor. Second Avenue and Liberty Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

MANUFACTURERS.

ROOFS.

Wm. B. Snaife & Sons,

119 and 121 First Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Erect in Any Part of the United States.

Iron Roof Frames

AND

Iron Mill Buildings

COVERED WITH

CORRUGATED IRON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Corrugated Iron,

FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.

The demand for CORRUGATED IRON increases yearly as its merits become known, for Sidings, as well as Covering all classes of Manufactories. Establishments where it is desirable to decrease the amount of wood used as a safety from fire.

I. K. BECKER,

Successor to JARVIS & BECKER.

PRACTICAL

Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter,

AND DEALER IN

Gas Fixtures, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Pumps and Hose.

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OFFICE—NO. 15 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 13, 1875.

Matters in local money circles are dormant, the banks, although not encouraging any extensive operations outside of the regular channels, are carrying their customers along as usual, and are not contracting their loans. In the outside market lenders are satisfied only with collateral loans on paper bearing the best known names.

Since the failures of the past few weeks, the cautious tendency in selecting paper for discount which has for the past few months characterized the banks, has been enhanced. Yet the effect of these failures had been largely discounted for some time previous to their announcement, and they have, therefore, not created the disturbance that they would have created had they been unlooked for.

We understand that one of the companies that received an extension of its indebtedness last fall, and finds it difficult to live up to its engagements, has offered to settle for 60 per cent. cash.

Judging from the very thin way in which most of the bankrupt estates have "panned out," we consider this offer the best that can be expected, and far preferable to an adjudication in bankruptcy.

—A few days ago we gave the argument by which the Government arrived at the conclusion that it would be able to keep silver change in circulation, with gold at a premium, reserving any expression of opinion as to its practicability.

The proposition to substitute silver for the present fractional currency, is apparently intended to meet the popular idea that resumption means the restoration of coin to the common hand-to-hand circulation: when any scheme of resumption should look to the greatest possible economy of the precious metals. For all practical purposes the present currency is more convenient than silver coins, and as it is redeemable in legal tenders it is equally good with them. Yet to retire and cancel forty millions of scrip would take from the Government just that amount of coin, which is unnecessary at a time when every dollar will be needed to support the credit of the Government notes. Those who remember how rapidly silver change was hoarded twelve years ago, when gold was but two or three per cent. above par, are disposed to believe that a similar movement would be inaugurated in the interim between the issue of silver and the resumption of specie payments, thus unnecessarily weakening the coin reserve of the Treasury.

The New York *Bulletin*, whose able articles on the subject of resumption have attracted general attention, says:

Upon what basis the bill may be trusted to accomplish the object aimed at, if divested of the dangerous proposal to rob the Treasury of $40,000,000 of coin for recklessly introducing that amount of small metallic circulation; but without that clause expunged, we had better forego present legislation on the question and wait until we can have a better measure.

—We learn from the St. Louis *Globe* that that city has sixty banks, including savings institutions, with capital and surplus of $10,400,000, seven of which are national banks. The bank clearings for 1874 aggregate $1,215,931,85, against $1,163,064,24 in 1873, and $1,242,912,031,931. The balances for 1874 were $131,137,64 to $110,863,791 in 1873, an increase of $14,273,850.

—There are in this city and Allegheny, as reported in the Clearing House, nineteen banks and banking houses, with a capital and surplus of $19,278,415 and deposits of $27,484,624.

—The New York *Shipping List* says: "Trade, to be sure, is slow, as it invariably is at this season of the year, but in a few weeks, or by the end of March at furthest, the wheels of commerce will get fairly in motion, and the market will present an entirely different aspect. There is a general feeling of confidence in the ability of the country, with its vast resources and unconquerable energy, to shoulder its financial burdens and go to greater prosperity than it has ever yet known. There is to be more work done, more demand for labor and capital, in the not distant future, than ever before. All that is needed is a complete restoration of confidence, and that is gradually, but surely, awakening, under the pledge of a fulfilment of the promised resumption of specie payments, which has been supported from Congress, and the ready encouragement of the times. The one impulse needed to start the business of the country from the rut into which it sunk with the panic has been the withdrawal of a measure of support of the Government to reach hard money. That secured, all will be plain sailing. It is not probable that we shall see a repetition of the other era of insane speculation and overtrading, in which speculative profits were counted out that business operations and productive industry are to be vigorously prosecuted upon the healthy basis to which they have now been reduced, there are abundant indications on all sides. There have been so few mercantile failures at the turn of the year as to excite surprise, and those few are usually known to have been the basis of the panic, having little immediate cause.

—The following table shows the price of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
January 13, 1875.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	112¾	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝		
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	118	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛		
5-20's, 1865	113	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛		
5-20's, 1867	114	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛		
5-20's, 1868	115	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛		
10-40's, reg.	113	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛		
Registered 1867	114	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛		
1868	115	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛		
10-40's, coupon	113	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛		
Currency 6's	114	114	114	114		
New 4per cents	104½	104½	104½	104½		
Quicksilver	32	35½				
Pacific Mail	34	34	34	34		
Panama	121	121				
Adams Express	94	94				
Wells-Fargo Express	74	74				
American Express	64	64				
United States Exp's	64	64				
New York Central	104½	104½	104½	104½		
Erie	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾		
Michigan Central	93	93	93	93		
Michigan Southern	74	74	74	74		
Illinois Central	100	101	101	101		
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93	93				
Chicago & Northwestern	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾		
Preferred	85	85				
Rock Island	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾		
St. Paul	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾		
Do. preferred	58	58				
Western Union	88	88	88	88		
Fort Wayne	131	131				
Ohio & Mississippi	31	31	31	31		
Union Pacific	87	87	87	87		
Harlem	127	127				
Hannibal & St. Joe	25	25	25	25		
Iron Mountain	71	71				
Boston, Hoosac T.	79½	79½	79½	79½		
Tennessee, old	70	70	70	70		
Tennessee, new	69	69	69	69		
South Carolina, April	70	70				
South Carolina, July	70	70				
Missouri 6's	85	85	85	85		

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	54½	
Pennsylvania Central scrip	54¾	
Reading, sales	54⅝	
United Companies of N. Jersey	129½	129¾
Oil Creek, sales	9	17½
Lehigh Valley	61¼	
Allegheny Valley	90	91
Empire Transportation		54
P., C. & St. L. mortgage bds, sales	79¾	

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 14, 1875.

Trade continues sluggish in many respects, and the course of the movement toward an increase of trade is so gradual as to be almost imperceptible. Although the stocks of merchandise in the hands of retailers supplied in this market are very light, and purchases have been very largely decreased since the early part of December, the stringent circumstances of so large a portion of the consumers, on whom the general merchandise trade of this city depends, are so severe as to exercise a very depressing influence on general trade. Concerning the future outlook for Pittsburgh trade the more sanguine hope for an increase of business, though not a full resumption of activity, by the close of the month, while others are of opinion that the present depression is no greater than can justly be charged to the enforced idleness of so large a share of the laboring classes.

With regard to the movements of prices in the various lines of trade, there is no especial news to report. The demand for corn and oats has gained some strength, but the grain trade can hardly be called fully active. The receipts of grain during the past two weeks have been very light, and the stock in first hands is now much reduced. This gives corn a very firm feeling, while oats are steady. Wheat, rye and barley are unchanged.

In the produce trade, also the inactivity of the demand is the prevailing feature of the market. Butter is weak, and in large supply, which is also the case with apples. Cheese, poultry and potatoes are steady, the two latter being in tolerably good demand. Prices are materially unchanged.

Groceries are moving with a little more animation than last week, although up to this writing the trade cannot be said to have approximated an average activity. Private sources of information report a slight reaction on green coffee, at New York, but as this may be only temporary, it exercises no effect on this market. The movement in sugars and other standard articles of groceries, is slow but steady without any marked features to note. Reports from New Orleans indicate a somewhat decreased stock of molasses at that point.

In provisions there is a steady although not very strong demand, and perhaps the trade in this line is more nearly what might be expected, than in any other branch of business. Prices are firmer in sympathy with the Western markets for hogs, but the indications of the day, seem to point toward an ultimate reduction of values. There is, of course, however, room for a difference of opinion as to the future prices of hog products, and very good judges think otherwise.

Dry goods, boots and shoes, and other cognate articles of general merchandise are doing a very moderate trade. The falling off in the amount of articles handled is not, perhaps, as large as might be expected, but the reduction of aggregate value is very large. The country trade of our wholesale and jobbing houses is fair, while the home trade is very limited.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	769
Cheese, box	12
Wheat, sks	1,148
Rye, sks	170
Butter, pkgs	25
Hay, bales	151

Apples, bbls..... 20
Corn, sks..... 1,336
Oats, sks..... 1,219
Bacon, tcs..... 42

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	5,506	5,261	11,087
Apples, bbls	512	196	696
Cheese, box		194	194
Corn, sacks	2,005	903	3,908
Wheat, sacks	3,536	3,432	7,295
Barley, sacks	212	1,258	1,470
Oats, sacks	5,796	4,905	10,701
Butter, pkgs	320	348	668
Bacon, pcs	4,997	6,346	11,343
Bacon, tcs	106	122	228
Potatoes, bush	2,124	4,373	6,500
Hay, bales	2,473	1,758	4,231

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There was very little demand on change to-day for either corn or oats, buyers seeming disposed to hold off for lower figures. Holders of corn are firm, while oats, although quotably unchanged, were a little easier. Receipts are extremely light, being for the past two weeks, only 3,440 bushels, of which nearly 20,000 bushels was wheat consigned directly to millers. The trade in wheat is nearly nominal, with red in slightly more demand here than amber or white, but very little done in either. We quote as heretofore: choice Kentucky white wheat at $1 30@1 35 ₱ bushel; extra Michigan white at $1 25@1 27; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat at $1 16@1 18. Corn is firm and the firmness recently noted is maintained. Receipts are exceedingly light, and there is little car corn offering. We quote shelled at 72½@73c ₱ bushel for high mixed; 72@72½c for mixed; 71@72c for low mixed; car 73@76c. Oats are easy but held at about yesterday's quotations, we quote white at 63½@64½c ₱ bushel; 62@63c for mixed. Rye continues nominal at $1 05@1 10 ₱ bushel. Barley is also nominal and unchanged.

FLOUR—The decrease in the receipts of flour is very marked, being only 11,087 bbls for the past two weeks. The jobbing trade is slow but steady at unchanged prices. Trade in round lots is pretty much at a standstill. The following are the wholesale prices of the local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $6 50@7 00; No. 2 do $5 50@6 00; choice red winter wheat flour $6 00@6 25; Wisconsin $5 75@6 00; Minnesota do $5 75@6 00; red winter family flour $5 25@5 50; rye flour $5 75; Graham flour $5 75; self-raising flour in 5 ₱ packages, $6 25 ₱ dozen; in packages of common, old do $5 75; new $5 00@5 50; cornmeal $3 75@3 00.

HAY—Receipts for the past two weeks 4,231 bales. The market continues dull at former prices. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $22 00@23 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 do $20 00@21 00; inferior $15 00@18 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $24 00@25 00. Loose hay is selling at $28 00@29 00 for No. 1; $25 00@27 00 for No. 2. Straw is quoted at $15 00@16 00 ₱ ton.

MILL FEED—Bran is steady at $1 05@1 10 ₱ cwt; short's $1 15@1 25 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 50@1 60 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 55@1 65 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

GROCERIES.

The wholesale jobbing trade in groceries is not materially changed from our last report. The recent fluctuations in the coffee market is well maintained, and there is a fair movement in that article, in a jobbing way. Sugars are easy on a rather dull market, with a liberal supply reported from importing cities. Molasses is fairly active here, embracing all sorts of the increased supply at New Orleans. Rice, spices, syrups, teas, etc., are quiet on unchanged quotations. Prices current for standard groceries are as follows:

Green Coffees.

Fancy	21½
Choice	23½
Prime	22
Good	20
Java	33

Roasted Coffees.

Rio, in papers	28
Rio, in bulk	27½
Java	40

Sugars.

Standard B	10½
Standard B	10¼
Standard extra C	10
Standard ba'ms	11½
Franklin extra C	9½
Franklin extra C	9¼
New Orleans	8¾@9½

Teas.

Young Hyson	50c@$1 00
Gunpowder	50@1 25
Imperial	50@1 00
Japan	55@1 00
Oolong	25@1 00
Souchong	25@1 00

Rice.

Choice Carolina	8½
Patna	7¾@8

The Baltimore *American* gives the following report of the coffee market at that point, under date of January 12: The market is quiet at former rates. Holders are not disposed to sell at full prices. The only transaction reported is a sale of 250 bags, balance of cargo of "Jos. Hambro," at private terms. Quotations are as follows: Cargoes ordinary 17½@17¾c; fair 18@18½c; good 18¾@19c; prime 20@20½c; good, sixty and ninety days, Jobbing lots: ordinary 18¾@19c; fair 19@19½c; good 20¼@20½c; prime 20½@21c; choice to fancy 21½c, gold, sixty days.

The latest advices from Rio are as follows:

RIO DE JANEIRO, January 9, 1875.

Messrs. Philippe & Delgrange telegraph 30,000 bags; purchases 20,000 bags; price 8,000; stock 220,000 bags. Exchange 20½d.

Fish—There is a fair demand at prices generally unchanged. We quote as follows:

No. 1 extra mess	
mackerel ₱ bbl	$25 00
No. 1 mess	23 00
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00
Extra No. 1 bay	18 00
No. 1 bay	14 00
Extra No. 2	14 00
No. 2 bay	11 00
No. 3	11 00
Extra shore codfish	
medium, ₱ bbl	6 00

TOBACCO—The market is quiet and unchanged. Quotations are as follows:

Black Nancy	22@55c
Black Twist	45@60c
Black Quarters	34@55c
Louisville Navy	40@55c
Virginia Navy	36@50c
Virginia Twist	35@50c
Virginia Fine	50@75c
Double Thick	60@62c
Bright Pounds	60@ $1

CANDLES AND OIL—The market is steady. We quote: 15@16½c for sperm; 11@12c for adamantine; 9@10c for star; 8½@9c for tallow; 7½@8c for home made; 8@8½c for city made; 7½@8c for country; 7@7½c for grease; 14@15c for crude petroleum; 18@19c for refined; 25@26c for naphtha; 30@32c for benzine; 18@19c for lubricating oils; 45@50c for miners' oil; 60@65c for extra miners' oil; 45@50c for No. 1 lard oil; 35@40c for No. 2 lard oil; 30@35c for No. 3 lard oil; 30@35c for neatsfoot oil; 60@65c for extra neatsfoot oil; 45@50c for No. 1 neatsfoot oil; 35@40c for No. 2 neatsfoot oil.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—The market continues extremely dull and we lower our quotations. Receipts by rail for the past week and 512 for the previous week. Ex. in choice spitzenbergs are quoted at $2 75@3 00 ₱ bbl; choice at $2 50@2 75; fair to good at $2 00@2 25; common at $1 50@1 75; mixed at $1 25@1 50 for choice; $1 00@1 25 for common to medium. On large sales, these prices would be somewhat shaded.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in fair supply and prices are easy. We quote at 3½@4c ₱ gallon, in kegs, for prime; 3@3½c for common.

BEANS—There is a dull market with a rather overabundant supply. Quotations for the jobbing way are nominally as follows: Prime white navy at $2 00@2 25; medium at $1 80@1 90; fair to good at $1 60@1 75.

BUTTER—The market continues dull and weak, and has been completely lifeless in the hands of commission dealers. Receipts for the past two weeks are 668 packages. The range of prices are pretty much the same as last fall. We quote 25@27c for choice; 20@23c for medium; 17@18c for common.

CHEESE—The market continues dull and prices are unchanged at 12½@13c ₱ lb. The market is dull and weak.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The receipts continues rather light, with only fair to fine demand, and prices are unchanged, at $4 50@4 75 ₱ cwt; short's $4 75@5 00 ₱ cwt; middlings $4 50@4 75 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $4 55@4 65 ₱ cwt; oil meal $4

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The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be

Fifteen Cents Per Week.

Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

CITY MATTERS

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., January 13, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M..	29.87	37	90	S. E.	Gentle	Foggy.
2 P.M..	29.82	44	84	S. W.	Fresh.	Lt Rain
9 P.M..	30.13	31	68	S. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy

Mean barometer....29.94 Highest thermom....46
Mean thermom..... 36 Lowest thermom....28
Rainfall 02

Rising Sun Flour.

Orders will be filled at the old rates while the present stock lasts.

The Rising Mains.

The rising mains contract was called up before Judges Sterrett and Stowe, yesterday, for argument, but as Judge Stowe was in the midst of a jury trial, he could not listen to the argument. It was fixed for Saturday morning next.

Braddock Trust Company.

This bank, doing business in the borough of Braddock, has chosen the following directors for 1875: W. S. Packer, Rob't. E. Stewart, J. C. Newmyer, Thos. J. Kenney, Geo. Kelly, H. R. Chalfant, R. P. Duff, M. B. Stotler, Wm. B. Lucas.

Baptist Social Union.

The Fifth meeting of the Baptist "Social Union" for Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity will be held this evening, at seven o'clock, in the Penn avenue Baptist church (Rev. Dr. Harsha's). East End Addresses will be made by clergymen and others. A pleasant time may be expected.

Poultry Show.

The Western Pennsylvania Poultry Association commenced its fourth annual exhibition at City Hall yesterday. The interest in these exhibitions is evidently on the increase, as the attendance of exhibitors from various sections of the country is larger this year than on any former occasion, and the display of poultry is simply immense.

Petty Larcenies.

A colored youth named Charles Hopper was taken to the Central Station House, last night, by Officer David Barclay, on the charge of stealing fruit from a stand on Liberty street, near the American Hotel.

Mary Snyder was detected in the act of stealing candy from a stand on Fifth avenue, near Smithfield street. Officer Warren arrested the thief and placed him in the Central Station House.

The Tack Brothers in Bankruptcy.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Theodore and Augustus Tack, by some dozen or more creditors, representing one-fourth in number of the creditors and one-third in amount of the indebtedness. The aggregate amount is large, although we have not the exact figure. If the acts of bankruptcy are not denied, then the Court will proceed to declare the parties bankrupt. They have until Saturday next to file an answer.

Teachers' Institute.

The evening session of the Teachers' Institute will be held on next Friday evening, 15th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, at High School Hall, for the accommodation of the public generally, and especially those who are interested in illustrated scientific instruction. Dr. R. C. Jillson's lesson on sound, with experiments, will be the principal feature of the evening. The vocal music by the Rinehart Brothers will also be entertaining. The teachers are requested to bring their friends and the citizens generally are cordially invited to attend. The entertainment is free.

Lecture by James Parton.

Personal sketches of the world's great men are always interesting, but especially so are they when the secrets of the success of the men are told. Mr. James Parton struck this happy idea when he outlined his great lecture on the "Kings of Business." In this lecture as amplified, there are spicy and painted pen portraits of the "Kings of Business" who have wielded the scepter in the financial and business world, and the road they traveled to fortune's goal is mapped out. Mr. Parton will deliver this lecture this evening in Penn Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church this evening, and it can be heard for fifty cents.

Allegheny Trust Company.

Mr. W. A. Reed, President and Cashier of the Allegheny Trust Company, has given to the directors of the company a mortgage bond for $300,000, covering all the real estate owned by him, in order to secure the depositors and stockholders from loss. In the meantime the persons appointed to investigate the affairs of the bank, aided by two experts, are busily engaged at the work before them and hope to bring matters into shape by the middle of next week. As all the creditors of the concern are now amply secured, no uneasiness is felt regarding the result of the investigation.

The Greeley Monument.

A circular from W. W. Pasko, Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Printers' Greeley Memorial, informs us that they are now prepared to receive contributions to the fund, and that a duly accredited collector, appointed by the board, will be in this city, in a few days, to solicit donations, which will be promptly acknowledged. Communications may be addressed to the Secretary, 66 Cortlandt street, New York. There are many friends of the deceased printer and editor in this city, who will doubtless avail themselves of the opportunity to contribute to the erection of a suitable memorial monument in Greenwood Cemetery, where his remains are interred.

The Fire at Heckert's Store.

Fire Marshal Livingston makes the following statement relative to the late fire in Allegheny, which is concurred in by Mr. James Gilleland, Master builder: "I have examined the premises of the recent fire in Heckert's store, in the Century Hall building, Allegheny city, and am of the opinion that the concussion arrived at immediately after the fire that it was caused by a defective flue, have not been substantiated by later investigation. Several carpenters and flue builders, who have made a careful examination, report that while the flue was rather light for laundry purposes it did not cause the fire.' The flue has since been built up by competent men, and pronounced by me to be now in perfect order."

Bank Elections.

We continue our reports of elections of bank directors as follows:

HOMESTEAD BANK AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—W. C. Aughinbaugh, W. W. Patrick, A. B. Stevenson, C. J. Smith, Martin Bridgs, Abdiel McClure, James McAfee, A. W. Pollock, John D. Scully, L. Morganstern, L. S. McKallip, J. B. Eyth, John Beck, H. Walbert, B. L. Johnestock, W. W. Martin, J. E. Sellers, George Trautman, R. M. Kennedy. Wm. Neeb, Sr.

GERMAN SAVINGS AND DEPOSIT BANK, SOUTH SIDE.—John P. Heisel, Chas. Foerster, John Eitemiller, B. Krugh, Anthony Henger, Ernest Rohrkaste, Adam Diehl, Fred. Maul, George Engelking, Louis Kuhnemann, Chas. Espy, Adam Prantz, George N. Monro.

SOUTH SIDE SAVINGS BANK—David Chess, James Kerr, M. Briggs, Jenkin Jones, John Brown, John Hughes, W. Beck, Jacob Dressell, Charles Schwarm, Alex. McLean, G. A. Mundorff, George Fisher, George Trautman.

UNION SAVINGS AND DEPOSIT BANK, SOUTH SIDE.—R. B. Brown, J. G. Fleishman, Henry Sunshine, Robert Houlden, Robert Cunningham, J. R. Thornton, John B. Lutz, John Poell, Joseph Mahler, M. M. Ferker, Christ. Horner, Henry Wilhelm, P. S. Mungaven.

M. L. I. AND IMPROVEMENT TRUST CO.—President, Henry A. Freyvogel, D. C. Thompson, Jas. M. Marshall, Jas. W. Campbell, Wm. B. Sterrit, Julius Adler, John H. Kerr, Joseph W. Boyd, A. C. Wilson.

BRADDOCK'S TRUST COMPANY.—W. J. Packer, Robert E. Stewart, J. C. Newmyer, Thomas J. Kenny, John G. Kelly, H. R. Chalfant, R. P. Duff, M. B. Stotler, Wm. B. Lucas.

An aged colored man, named Jarrett Powell, of Allegheny, died the other day, leaving an estate valued at $5,000. On Friday, as the man was at the point of death, a colored woman entered the house and claimed to be the old man's daughter. It is alleged by the neighbors, that the old man was a bachelor and never had any children, but the woman disputes this and says he was married in Virginia, and she is the only heir. Powell died without making any statement concerning the matter.

Jow Ying, of this city is in receipt of one box of merchandise, direct from China.

OBITU[A]RY.

Joseph P[ennock].

On the fifth day of the first month, in this our present year of grace, when the last hour had almost sped its way through the gloomy corridors of time, gently passed from labor to refresh[ment one whom, but a few short years ago, we were wont to regard as among the fo[re]most and most liberal citizens of Pittsburgh. Oppressed with the cares and weig[h]t of full four score years, the frail int[e]gument of flesh no longer served to sus[t]ain the active mind, the countless Christian graces, and thus t[h]e rounded and perfect career of Joseph P[ennock was brought to a close gently, calm[ly, leisurely and late.

Anticipated thou[gh the event had been, with mingled he[a]rt, we cannot but say that his end might come swift and su[d]denly. Pre and painless, the fondest anticipations of his friends failed to realize the perf[ect peace with which he slept his life aw[ay and rendered back his spirit unto God [who gave it.

Without a re[gret, save only for his loved ones; without a pang, except that of separation; without [an upbraiding, but the tender comforting things, he quiet[ly which serve to soften parings, he quietly went to sleep in Jesus, and we that kne[w him shall know him no more.

Shall we n[ot greatly profit from such example?

Born in [Delaware county, in this State, on Novem[ber 29th, 1793. Mr. Pennock's early life [was without marked incident, excepting [such as might customarily fall to the lot of a country gentleman. His father took some interest in politics and was a member of the State Senate, which gave the s[on an ample opportunity to meet at his own fireside men of culture, refinement and mental scope, the intercourse with whom served to form his youthful mind. His nearest neighbor and young companion was the late John Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, whose father owned the adjoining farm, and the intimacy thus established was never severed until by the death of Mr. Thom[p]son last year.

Mr. P[e]nnock in early business life established a furnace in Fayette county, near Uniontown, which enterprise he carried on quite successfully, until family reasons caused him to return to Pittsburgh, where he entered into a co-partnership, under the style of Pennock & Mitchell, in the foundry business, then in its infancy in this section. This firm expiring by limitation, was succeeded by Pennock & Hart, who built the extensive foundry now the property of R. C. Totten & Co. Pennock & Hart were succeeded by Pennock & Totten, who were the immediate predecessors of the present firm. Suffering from some financial reverses, Mr. Pennock sold out his iron interests and engaged in the Eureka White Lead Works, which was the latest active enterprise of his life. Retiring from this, he removed to Philadelphia, where he spent the closing years of his life apart from active business.

During his business career in Pittsburgh Mr. Pennock occupied many important positions, especially in our charitable and benevolent institutions. He was a director in the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, the House of Refuge, now the Reform School, one of the Board of Guardians of the Poor for many years, a member of Pittsburgh Councils for several terms, a director of the Connellsville Railroad from its organization, until a few years since, besides many other positions of trust and confidence.

His charities were not confined to public life alone, but were purely characteristic of him in his individual capacity. No benevolent enterprise of moment was ever inaugurated but that his name stood prominent, both as that of a worker and a donor, and many poor have had cause to bless and to reverence him.

For upward of thirty years he was an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Sixth avenue, in which faith he died, in the full faith of the promises of Christ.

He leaves but one son, Isaac M. Pennock, of this city, well known to our readers, to whom, together with the loving and bereaved spouse, we extend our heartfelt sympathy.

We feel that one of the landmarks has been removed in his departure, and know that we have lost one who was ever a cordial and sympathetic friend, ready to aid us with his gold, counsel and sage, with the hand as well as the heart.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Lease of the Frederick and Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has effected a lease of the Frederick and Pennsylvania Line Railroad, extending from Frederick, Maryland, to Littlestown, Adams county, Pennsylvania, a distance of thirty miles. At this point the road connects with the Littleton and Hanover branch, and touching the Northern Central at Hanover Junction, in York county. As the Pennsylvania Railroad has already secured the control of the Northern Central, this new link will give them direct communication with Frederick city. The Frederick *Examiner* thus speaks of the change:

"The transfer of this road to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company has been consummated, and the lessees will take possession at an early day. The road has been in operation about three years, and, being a local enterprise, it is with much regret that our citizens learn of its transfer to other hands. It has been leased for ninety-nine years, but according to stipulations contained therein, the lessees can give it up at any time after the end of six years, which they will doubtless do should it not prove to be a paying institution. The lessees also bind themselves to pay the floating dent of the road, which amounts to over one hundred thousand dollars, and meet the interest on its first and second mortgage bonds. The stockholders, including the corporation of Frederick City, stand in the same relation to the road now that they did before the transfer. If the earnings yield a surplus over and above expenses, of course they will be entitled to receive their share of the dividends. The company, so far, has declared no dividends, and it depends upon what success it meets with in the future, whether it ever will pay any. President Loats and the Board of Directors have devoted their best energies to the business of the company. They are untiring in their efforts to make the road a success, but it was foreseen for some time past that they would be compelled to lease it, in consequence of not receiving the patronage they had a right to expect."

"LOCAL OPTION DOOMED."

The Democracy and the Whisky Ring—Speaker Patterson—Morocco and Sheepskins.

The Pittsburgh *Advance*, a strong advocate of the temperance cause, deplores the election of Mr. Patterson as Speaker of the House, and asserts that his election to that position "is the selling out of the Democratic party of the State to the Whisky ring." After looking over the complexion of both Houses, the editor concludes that "the Local Option law is doomed;" that "nothing will save it but the prompt and united action of all temperance men and women throughout the State," and that, with this end in view, "a convention should be called at once, and all our forces united to save the temperance laws we already have." The *Advance* then pays its compliments to Speaker Patterson in the following style:

"There is nothing in the gentleman, inherent or otherwise, to entitle him to the prominence he has gained. He is quite young and without experience in political life. His only prominence in this city was the fact that he taught a private school in a room on which he had painted in great flashy letters the words "Ewalt College," but investigation revealed the fact that his institution had neither charter or collegiate rights. His "College" reminded us of an establishment standing on the corner of one of the principal streets in an Eastern city. On the front of said building was painted this sign: "Morocco For Sale," but just around the corner over a little side entrance was the modest sign. "Sheepskins Wanted Here."

THE ALDERMANIC QUESTION.

An Opinion from the Attorney General.

The Attorney General having been asked for an opinion as to the legality of the election for aldermen this year, writes as follows:

"In reply to your question—Section 24, of the schedule, provides that in all cities, except Philadelphia, 'all aldermen in office at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, shall continue in office until the expiration of their commissions, and at the election for city officers in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, one alderman shall be elected in each ward, as provided in this Constitution.' The section clearly contemplates the election of some person as alderman other than the one in commission at the adoption of the new Constitution and still holding the office. To avoid all question as to the eligibility, those in office, if they desire to be candidates at the next election, had better resign the commissions they now hold.

"Yours, respectfully,
"SAM'L E. DIMMICK,
"Attorney General."

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Meeting of the Commission—Monthly Reports, &c.

A regular monthly meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners was held last evening. Members present: Messrs. Hays, Jones, Larimer, McIlroy, Pitcairn, Pender, Torley and Wilson, President.

Chief Engineer White reported in detail sixteen fires and alarms for the month of December.

The Secretary reported the expenditures for the month of December at $6,825 98.

On motion of Mr. Jones, a committee consisting of Messrs. Jones, Pender and President Wilson was appointed to visit the hill districts of the South Side with a view of recommending the most feasible plan for providing fire protection.

After passing upon a large number of bills the Board adjourned.

HELP THE NEEDY.

Appeal For the Relief of The Poor.

We print below the appeal of the collecting committee of the Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor, which speaks for itself.

The Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor earnestly ask your aid. As their Collecting Committee, we assume your willingness to respond heartily and liberally; our object in addressing you is to ask this response promptly. The treasury of the Association is empty; the demands are unusually large and increasing daily. The number of the worthy poor is without precedent in the history of Pittsburgh, and the destitution is in some instances beyond our power of expression. Persons who heretofore have been "ready to give and glad to distribute" are now the unwilling recipients of the bounty of others. Children are crying for bread, mothers starving themselves to feed their little ones, young men and old walking the streets seeking employment in vain, while families shivering with cold for lack of fuel and comfortable clothing, and the aged and infirm, sick and dying, in want of means to purchase nourishing food.

Other worthy organizations freely and gladly furnish medical attendance and medicines, and thus give timely aid to the sick, but it is not within their province to furnish food, fuel or clothing. For these articles, or the means to procure them with, we now ask your aid. We have been the ladies of the Association one month, and the success of the pledge that the means shall not be lacking to carry on their good work, and we know that those to whom we now appeal will fully endeavor to redeem this pledge, based on their liberality. We appeal to bankers, manufacturers, merchants, corporations, professional men, gentlemen of leisure, and the community at large—"Come up and help us." If we fail in our efforts to see all in person, please send contributions to Mrs. Levi Wade, Secretary, No. 360 Penn avenue, who will acknowledge all special donations so received.

The ladies of the Society, in whose behalf we invoke your aid, are eminently fitted to distribute, with sound discretion, all funds placed at their disposal; their names are familiar as household words, ministering angels, who for more than twelve years have devoted themselves to this labor of love, visiting in person every case brought to their notice in order to avoid an injudicious distribution of your alms, avoiding impostors and professional beggars and those not really necessitous, and in every case relieving the wants of those for whom your gifts are intended. Those now sacrificing ladies forego the comforts of their own homes and firesides to act as your almoners, bear the burden and heat of the day, a part of the work that neither you nor we could assume, and have a right to ask that others furnish them the means to carry on their work, and that we should devote our time to collect what they so faithfully distribute.

Indiscriminate charity is an evil, the least worthy are the most ready to ask alms for themselves; the most deserving are those only reached by a well organized association, and "The Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor" does not encourage pauperism, but aids in preventing it.

"Let every man do according as he is disposed in his heart, not grudgingly or of necessity."

"Be merciful after thy power. If thou hast much give plenteously; if thou hast little, do thy diligence gladly to give of that little."

"Say not unto thy neighbor, go, and come again, and to-morrow I will give."

I. H. HARRIS, Chairman.
WM. MCCURDY,
C. L. ROSE,
EDWARD BREED,
ARTHUR BELL,
JOSEPH LIPPINCOTT.

PITTSBURGH, PA., January 11, 1875.

THE CITY HALL AUDITORS.

Another Meeting Yesterday—Commissioner Brush on the Stand.

The City Hall Auditing Committee met again yesterday, to hear what further Judge Mellon and Mr. Alex. King had to bring forward.

They brought forward Jared M. Brush, Esq., one of the commissioners to, inquire relative to the item of $70 among the expenditures. Mr. Brush being sworn, testified that in 1870 he got, at the suggestion of the Commission, Mr. Slagle to draw up an act to get the Legislature to allow $250,000 more to finish the building; the expenses of our trip to Harrisburg was $70; the bill was reported and a warrant drawn for the amount.

Mr. Mellon—How did the commission come to exceed the expense allowed by the legislation?

Mr. Brush—The plans were not matured and we did not know how much it would cost—we could not fix a price. I thought the appropriation was not enough. We knew the limit; but also knew that that amount would not furnish the building. I think the plans of the architect put a cost of $500,000; it contemplated a fire-proof building; there were some changes made afterwards that I do not distinctly remember they were; the Commission did not report to Councils a $500,000 plan that I am aware of; the building was probably two stories high when it was suspended. The bricklayers we made no provision for the furniture; and the act, I think, made no provision for furniture; Councils were asked to appoint a committee of Councils for furnishment, as they thought it would be more satisfactory; the amount was appropriated by Councils first for the furnishment; in 1870, $90,000; in 1871, $50,000; I have an account of it; I think Mr. Steel has an account of that kind; the Commission is not now paying bills; the last bill of $1,000 was at the instance of the Controller paid through the City Property Committee; Mr. Phillips and myself procured the samples in the East and this city; proposals were invited; I was four or five days in Harrisburg; it was near the end of the session, and I had a good deal of trouble to get it through as well.

Mr. Bailey—How much of this do you want taken down?

Judge Mellon—I don't want any of it.

Mr. King then stated that he had called on Mr. Allinder's widow, and she was reported ill, and could not be seen.

The meeting then adjourned till Wednesday morning next.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

McKnight, Duncan & Co., and McKnight, Porter & Co., Pittsburgh, bankrupts. On petition of the assignee presented, an order was made for the making of a contract with T. B. and A. Laughlin, to work up the iron ore belonging to the estate of McKnight, Porter & Co. into metal, upon certain terms set forth in the petition.

John H. Boyle, Pittsburgh, bankrupt. Petition for discharge presented and an order made for a final examination before Register Harper on the 2d prox.

Gervase Watson, bankrupt, Allegheny county. On petition of the assignee presented, an order was made for the sale of certain real estate, subject to liens and encumbrances.

Blackmore & Nelson, Pittsburgh, bankrupts. Argument on the application for an injunction to restrain the Dollar Savings bank and John Richey from selling certain property of the debtor upon mortgages held by them. The *Advance* has filed Mr. Woods for the injunction and Mr. Lazear and Mr. Keenan against the same. The Court reserved its decision.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The argument on the motion for an injunction in the patent case of Shuppe et al. vs. Henrici, trustee of the Harmony Society, was continued yesterday. The patent alleged to have been infringed was for oil well casing.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

Frederick Lachner vs. the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company; action for damages alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff in the building of the road of defendant company in front of his house. On trial.

M. P. Lanahan and wife vs. O. H. Blackburn. An action to recover for goods sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $101 36.

Harvey & Diemer vs. John and Catharine Hartmans; an action for work and labor done. Verdict for plaintiff for $14 85.

Martin Rector and Margaret, his wife, vs. John Lapieder and Catharine Lapieder, his wife; an action to recover damages alleged to have been done to plaintiffs' property by an imperfect water drainage from defendants' property. On trial before Judge Sterrett.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

The case of Birmingham vs. Kountz, taken up yesterday, is still on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

Anderson & Co. vs. Calhoun & Co.; on trial before Judge Ewing. The defendants in this case had the contract for doing certain work on the new building on the Allegheny Poor Farm, and purchased some iron from the plaintiffs. The action is brought to recover for certain articles which defendants refused to pay for on the grounds that they were not included in the contract.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Herman C. Casper, found guilty on three indictments of larceny and receiving stolen goods, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs, and undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for one year and three months in each case, or three years and nine months in all.

Charles W. Ayres, found guilty of assault and battery with intent to commit rape, was sentenced to pay a fine of one thousand dollars and the costs of prosecution, and undergo imprisonment in the Work House four years, ten months and twenty-eight days.

Commonwealth vs. Willis Crompton, indicted on oath of Isaac McGlimp, for the larceny of a number of carpenter tools. Verdict of not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. John Robitzer, indicted on oath of George Beilstein for false pretenses. Defendant found not guilty and the prosecutor directed to pay the costs.

Philip Sullivan, indicted on oath of Mary Connelly, for felonious assault and battery, was convicted of simple assault. He attempted, as was alleged, to drown a little son of the prosecutrix, by throwing him into the river; but it appeared from the evidence that he was "only in fun."

TYRANNY OF CUSTOM.

Dr. Bittinger on Conventional Demands.

Rev. J. B. Bittinger, D.D., of Sewickley, has an interesting article in the *Presbyterian Banner* concerning European cities and the tyranny which is exercised over tourists. The following extract from the article forcibly illustrates the tyranny of custom:

But the real despotism which rules the American tourist is one of his own creation. He is afraid to follow his own mind. It is no special offense to see what others have not seen, but not to see what others have seen is unpardonable. Everybody goes down the Rhine; everybody goes up Mont Blanc; everybody goes to Castle Blarney, and everybody visits Melrose Abbey. Your individuality is lost; you become a part of an excursion, with excursion feelings and excursion sentiments; and yet there is something very singular, and withal very satisfactory, to our poor human natures, in having put one's self within the pale of a conventional demand. It is this which reconciles us to the display of wedding presents—now become so common, and so "shoppy;" and what but this tyranny of custom could ever bring a Smillvan: Best prospect for years. Green: Growing wheat good; abundant rains.

SCHOOL MATTERS.

Another Opinion from State Superintendent Wickersham.

Prof. Wickersham, State Superintendent of common schools, since the publication of his opinion as to the question of a vacancy in the Twenty-third ward School Board, has discovered that there is in force a special act with reference to Pittsburgh school government, which puts a different interpretation than that promulgated. He says: "Section 43 of your special act puts the question in an entirely different light. Under the general law the person appointed to fill a vacancy in a school board holds the office until the next annual election, while according to your special act he holds it until the next annual organization of the board. Now, in the case of the Twenty-third ward, Mr. Loughery was elected to fill a vacancy in May last. He, of course, could be elected only until the next annual organization of the Board, which is soon to take place; but since no one has been elected in the meantime by the people, it is clear there will be another vacancy in the board which may be filled, and if filled, the person selected to fill it can hold his office, according to the Pittsburgh law, but not according to the letter of the State law, until the next annual organization of the board in January, 1876, when the person elected by the people February, 1875, will take his place to serve an exceedingly short term.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The first performance in Pittsburgh of Belot's play "La Femme de Feu" was greeted by an audience which was an improvement in numbers on the two preceding evenings, but was still inadequate to the merits of the exceedingly talented actress by whom the leading *role* was presented. We may express the opinion here, that as the Pittsburgh public becomes better acquainted with the merits of Agnes Booth, there will be no empty benches at any of her performances.

The new play considered as a drama, is decidedly superior to "Article 47," the other noted work of the same author. The latter play has received notoriety solely through the startling sensational power of Miss Clara Morris. The former, as a dramatic interest and cohesive plot, which make it, although sensational, quite attractive. The character of *Diane Bernard* was rendered by Agnes Booth in a manner that developed a power utterly unexpected by most of her hearers, who testified their appreciation of her wonderful acting by calling her before the curtain three times during the course of the play. Our limited space will not permit any analysis of her peculiar strength in this part, and we can only remark, at this point, where threatened with death by *Lami* which was very well performed by Mr. Egbert, her reply, "That is what I would have," is given with a combination of effects that shows a wonderful dramatic strength. The support was a marked improvement on the preceding evenings, and the piece was set in a manner surpassing anything of the kind given in Pittsburgh for a long time, the conservatory scene, especially, being a very fine piece of stage workmanship. "La Femme de Feu" will be repeated to-night, and none of our hearers should miss it.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Those who admire first-class variety performances should, by all means, go to Trimble's, Penn avenue. There, a very large company is engaged, and they give nightly an entertainment embracing enjoyable burlesque and refined variety. The bill for to-night will be new throughout.

The Plantation Melodists.

Callender's Jubilee Minstrels will appear at Library Hall on Friday and Saturday evenings and Saturday matinee. They are the real, true-blue Ethiopian delineators of Ethiopian eccentricities, and deserve full houses.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

TYPHOID fever is reported on the increase in the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth wards.

MR. GEORGE GEYER, Assessor for the Twenty-fourth ward, died Tuesday night, of consumption.

ALDERMAN LOUIS HAGER, of the Second ward, is dangerously ill with hemorrhage from the lungs.

A QUORUM failed to attend at the regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the Humane Society, yesterday.

ALDERMAN PATTERSON, of the Twenty-fifth ward, is confined to his bed by a severe attack of heart disease.

BISHOP SCARBOROUGH, of the New Jersey district, is to be consecrated on the 22nd of February, in St. Mary's Cathedral, Burlington.

THE remains of James Arbuckle, who was murdered on a trading boat in Texas, last year, have arrived at Rochester, Pa., where his family reside.

THEY have a postoffice at the rooms of the Central Board of Education, where teachers and directors in the several wards may always find their documents, letters, &c.

MRS. HAMILTON, the wife of a farmer residing near Monongahela City, was drowned in Mingo creek, a few days ago, by which she was crossing that stream capsizing.

A BOY or two ago a son of Mr. John Reichenbach, aged twelve years, was badly scalded by falling into a tub of boiling water at his father's brewery, on Twenty-seventh street, South Side.

S. C. MCCANDLESS, ESQ., United States District Court Clerk, has been appointed Commissioner to take testimony in claims to be presented to the Commission appointed to adjust the Alabama claims.

THE Allegheny Board of Poor Directors will hold a meeting to-morrow afternoon, to take action in the matter of outdoor relief. The run of applicants on Secretary McGonnigle is unprecedented.

BUT twelve of the thirty-five sub-district schools in the Fifth ward have as yet reported their organization for 1875. It should be remembered by directors that the law requires them to organize before the 20th inst.

GEORGE M. ALEXANDER, one of the oldest conductors on the Pennsylvania Railroad, will make his last trip over the road to-morrow. He has been appointed General Agent of the People's Insurance Company.

A SLIGHT fire occurred yesterday at the dwelling of Mr. Edstrom, on Tustin street, Fourteenth ward, which is thought to have been the work of an incendiary. Wood sprinkled with oil and partially burned, was found piled up against the house.

THE "Pipetown" and South Side boys fought a fierce battle on the ice on the Monongahela, Tuesday night. Stones and pistols were freely used, but fortunately no one was seriously injured. The fight was stopped by the police.

AN EXPRESSIVE sermon was delivered at the First Methodist church last night by Rev. Alexander Clark. The series of interesting meetings held in this church gives us much encouraging news. Dr. William Collier will preach to-night.

A PLUMBER was looking for a leak in the gas pipe at the Sligo Mills last night, and came upon it too suddenly with a lighted lamp. The result was an explosion, which did no other damage than burning the plumber's whiskers and eyebrows.

A MAIL carrier on the Steubenville pike coming to Pittsburgh on the city about twelve o'clock last night with the mail bag on his back. He stated that his horse gave out at Swift's tavern, ten miles from the city, and that he had carried the mails that distance on his back.

AT THE annual meeting of the Braddock's Trust Company, the following directors were selected to serve the ensuing year: W. J. Packer, Robert E. Stewart, J. C. Newmyer, Thomas J. Kenny, John G. Kelly, H. R. Chalfant, R. P. Duff, M. B. Stotler, Wm. B. Lucas.

SEEMINGLY successful efforts are being made to raise stock for the erection of an iron furnace at Laurelville, Westmoreland county, by a number of Pittsburgh capitalists. A narrow guage railroad will have to be built for the purpose of conveying the ore from its bed in the ridge, to the furnace.

MR. HOLMES WARD, the engineer of the passenger train on the Pittsburgh, Castle Shannon Railroad, has been presented by the patrons of the road, as an evidence of his popularity, with a handsome gold chain. Mr. Houston, the brakeman, was also presented with a token at the same time.

AT THE election for Directors of the Dollar Savings Bank, Allegheny, the stockholders expressed their opinions as to the feasibility of changing the bank into a national banking institution. They were unanimously in favor of the change, but they propose taking advantage of the Free Banking Law when it is passed.

ALDERMAN SAMUEL MCMASTERS publishes a card elsewhere in our columns, announcing himself a candidate in the Fifth ward, for the same position under the new Constitution. 'Squire McMasters has for several years done more business than any other magistrate in the city, and has the confidence of business men. He will make a good showing in the contest.

ELEGANT PERFUMERY.

Fancy Goods for the Holidays.

We are just in receipt of an elegant and large variety of toilet articles and perfumery, suitable for Christmas presents, including perfume cases, cut glass cologne bottles (with any name on desired) ivory hair brushes, Gold and silver vinegarettes. Fine English Rogers ivory brushes in setts and many other articles of rare beauty and elegance will be found at McCLARREN & MCKENNAN'S, 84 Market street & Fifth avenue and corner Smithfield and Fifth avenue.

Also a full line of staple goods such as Lubin's extracts and soaps. Atkinson's extra White Rose, Low's toilet soaps. Fine English hair brushes and combs, Farria colognes, French plate hand mirrors.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

is fast taking the place of the old fashioned cough remedies. It never fails to relieve the most violent cold, and for throat diseases it is invaluable. Price, 25 cents.

In Thousands of Cases.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for all diseases with which children are afflicted, such as teething, griping in the bowels, wind colic, &c., has been used with perfect and never-failing success in thousands of cases. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation and allays all pain. Mothers, do not fail to procure it.

Municipal Elections.

The following letter, received yesterday by City Clerk White, of Allegheny, from W. B. Graham, one of our representatives in the State Legislature, will explain itself. Mr. Graham says: "As soon as the Speaker appoints his committees, I will present a bill to obviate the necessity of elections for municipal officers nine months ahead, but under the new Constitution, we will have to hold one more election next February and after that the matter can be regulated. If the bill passes then there will be no municipal elections held in February, 1876, the officers elected this coming February taking office the first Tuesday in January, 1876, and holding over until the first Monday of March next succeeding the expiration of the term for which they shall be elected."

Fire at an Oil Refinery.

About half-past eleven o'clock yesterday morning the Fire Department was called to box 76 by the breaking out of flames in the dripping house attached to the oil works of J. P. McKee & Co., on Forty-ninth street. The flames spread to a benzine tank, and burned for more than an hour, in spite of the efforts of the firemen. The fire was finally smothered out. The loss is not known.

This is a good time to take a daily paper. What with the Southern troubles, the Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama investigations, the proceedings of Congress, Forty-State Legislatures in session, the Beecher and Tilton trial, and the news in Europe, this is a day when every intelligent man wants the news. To this end, it is best to take a daily paper of your own, and not depend upon begging, borrowing or stealing. The COMMERCIAL is the paper—for it gives all the news while it is news.

THIRD EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

EFFECT OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

PARTISAN AND REBEL CLAMOR REFUTED.

Novel Position of the House Committee on War Claims.

Not One Cent of Damages, but $20,000 as an Act of Mercy.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D.C., January 13, 1875.

The Effect of the Message.

The calm recital of authenticated facts, and the tenor of the special message of the President on Louisiana affairs submitted to Congress to-day, as admitted to take the sting out of the opposition. The clamor raised by the Democrats, and inconsiderately increased by a few Republicans who permitted themselves to be deluded by their wiley political enemies, has already taken a reaction. The message is considered a forcible document and will be fully supported in Congress.

Position of the House Committee on War Claims.

The House Committee on War Claims to-day reaffirmed its determination that it would not report in favor of any bill for the payment of any claims for damages sustained in the late war. The question came up on the bill to pay ex-Governor Bradford, of Maryland, $20,000 for the destruction of his house. Mr. Harris, of Virginia, offered an amendment to include the payment of $20,000 for the destruction of the property of ex-Governor Letcher, of Virginia. This was rejected, and the committee then voted unanimously that they would not establish the principle of the payment of claims growing out of the war. The committee, however, agreed that Mr. Bradford should be paid something for his loss, and they therefore referred the whole subject to Mr. Holman with directions to report a bill giving Mr. Bradford $20,000 as a gratuity and an act of mercy, but not recognizing the validity of his claim. This resolution was adopted by a vote of five to four. Messrs. Kellogg, Hazleton, of Wisconsin, Scudder, of New Jersey, Harris, of Virginia, and Lawrence voted for it. Messrs. Smith, of Pennsylvania, Barber, Wilson, of Iowa, and Morrison against.

WASHINGTON, D.C., January 13, 1875.

THE PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION.

On the resumption of the Pacific Mail investigation to-day, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee announced that he had received from the Bank of California a transcript of Richard B. Irwin's account with that institution from January 5, 1872, to January 5, 1873, showing that Irwin was credited with $101,000 on June 6, 1872. This corroborated Abert's testimony that Irwin took with him to California, May 27th, $100,000, which, together with $706,500 disbursed by Abert, and $18,500 returned to Irwin's credit here, accounts for the whole of the $225,000 check previously received by Abert from Irwin. The cashier of the Bank of California also furnished information that the draft drawn by Lees & Walker, February 17th, for $15,000 in gold, was paid March 11, 1872, indorsed by Eldridge and Irwin.

John G. Hersey, the Assistant Doorkeeper of the House, was closely examined in regard to the $11,000 which he received from Irwin, and swore that he had used it entire sum for his own benefit, and gave no part of it to any one except $2,000 to his sisters and wife. The witness swore positively he made no agreement whatever in relation to the $11,000. He knew he would receive the amount, one day before it was given to him, was surprised at the largeness of the amount, and attributed it to personal friendship for him. Neither gave, nor loaned any portion of the money to any member of Congress. In short the money received by him was a present, and a gratuity.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations to-day: George Maney, of Tennessee, Minister Resident at Honolulu; John H. Boker, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia; Edgar Stanton, of Illinois, Consul at Barmer.

ESTIMATES FOR DEFICIENCIES.

The Secretary of the Treasury sent to the House of Representatives, to-day, estimates of appropriations required to supply the deficiencies for the service during the fiscal year ending June 30,